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McGill Daily

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PATRONIZE THE UNION
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COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE CONSTITUTION

New Motion Adopted at Undergraduate Society Meeting.

REPORT BEFORE FIRST OF JULY

Former Motion Voluntarily Withdrawn — Included in New One—Lively Discussion Despite Small Attendance — Appointment of Committee Rests in Hands of President

To allow for wider investigation and improvement of student affairs the motion before the meeting of the Undergraduates Society yesterday afternoon in the Union ballroom was voluntarily withdrawn by Stuart Allen and J. Duckworth, the proposer and seconder respectively. After considerable discussion a second motion was proposed by D. Monro, "That the present constitution and system of election of the Student's Executive Council be thoroughly investigated, and that to such a purpose a committee of five should be appointed to investigate and report to the Council before the close of the current year on July 1; and that the appointment of this committee should rest in the hands of the President." The motion was seconded by Jack Duckworth and was carried unanimously.

The former motion proposed a limit to the number of offices a student may hold in the various organizations under the jurisdiction of the Students Council. It classified the officers under two heads, the first being restricted to one position only and the second to an additional minor one. After considerable discussion it was agreed that several clauses of the motion might be subject to change or improvement and also that a more general motion might attack the sit-

(Continued on page five)

CHESS TOURNAMENT APPROACHES FINALS

P. S. Wise to Meet Winner of Victor-Pimenoff Bout

The final round of the McGill Chess Tournament took place last night. The championships of the first group was obtained by P. S. Wise, who won two games from M. Garmaise. This gave Wise a total of 12 points, with Garmaise, Weiner and Gold tied for second place with 9 points each.

The race is much closer in the "C" group. Here W. Victor is leading, having 5½ points with 2 games to play; S. Berger has 5½ points, no games to play; C. Pimenoff 5 points, 2 games to play. The leader of this group will be decided when Victor and Pimenoff meet, and will play off with Wise for the college championship. This will bring the Tournament to an end.

M. W. S. S. ELECTIONS COMING

Nominations to be in by Next Tuesday—Elections on Friday

Nominations for president of the M.W.S.S., as recently called for, must be in by next Tuesday, it has been stated by Marion Ferguson, President of the M.W.S.S. Nominations will be posted till Friday, when the elections will take place.

Voting will take place from nine till five on that day in the Arts building and in the R.V.C. The annual meetings of all the subsidiary societies will be held on April 12 and 13th, when their elections will take place. Announcements will be made on the notice boards and students have been urged to watch the boards for the names of those nominated for the various positions and for notices in regard to the elections.

BOOK EXCHANGE

Announcement has been made that the newly instituted book exchange will be opened about May 1st. The precise date and place will be posted later on the various bulletin boards on the campus.

Royal Society Honors Walter Clapperton

The honorary degree of A.R.C.M. from the Royal Society of Music in London was recently conferred upon Walter Clapperton, musical director of the McGill Choral Society, in recognition of his constant and successful efforts in the field of music since he left the college.

Mr. Clapperton is well known for his direction of the recent operatic efforts of the Choral Society, chief among which are "Tom Jones" and "Iolanthe". It is announced that another Gilbert and Sullivan opera, "The Pirates of Penzance," will be the next production of the Society.

ESTALL AND HINDS WIN DEBATING CUP

Zaitlin Again Runner-up in Debating Series

LAST JUNIOR DEBATE

Resolution that Canada be Annexed by the United States

"Canada and the United States do not form an economical homogeneity", said Ewart Hinds, speaking for the negative of the resolution "That Canada should be annexed to the United States". This debate, the last of the series of the Arts '29 Debating Club was held in the Arts Building yesterday afternoon, and in defeating Cooke and Zaitlin, Estall and Hinds won the Arts '29 Debating Cup.

Cooke, in the opening speech, defined 'annexation'. He said that in the annexation of Canada by the United States, no forcible measures need be employed, but that it would follow as the result of a natural fusion between the two states. The merging of Canada and the United States need not be any more obnoxious than was the union of England and Scotland under one government. Scotland still remained Scottish, and there is no reason why Canada should not retain its nationality. Then again the geographical position of Canada tends to bring about a natural fusion.

We are too largely swayed by sentiment. The only link between this country and England is the Governor Gen-

(Continued on page four)

ORATORICAL CONTEST HELD

What League of Nations Can do Discussed

The impassionate speech of Mr. Kinley Rose won for him the first prize in an oratorical contest held in the United Theological College. The subject under discussion was "What might the League of Nations do to prevent War" and other prize winners were Cliff Knowles, Roger Gough and R. Cursley who were of the opinion that the League of Nations would do a great deal to prevent war. Philip Matthams also competed, and he was of contrary opinion to the prize winners.

The judges who rendered the decisions were Dr. Pidgeon, Dr. Halpenny and Rev. W. T. Jones, M.A.

UNITED EUROPE

Modern Topics to be Discussed by Historical Club

Conditions in Europe will be dealt with at the final meeting of the Historical Club, to be held on Tuesday, at 8.15 p.m. at the residence of Professor E. R. Adair, 3419 University Street.

Two men well-known in college circles are the speakers. H. Carl Goldamberg, McGill debater and President of the Economics Club, will deliver the first paper on "Nationalism in Europe." The other paper on "The United States of Europe," will be given by E. M. Alexandor, recently elected President of the Debating Union Society and Producer of the Red and White Revue.

In view of the interest attached to the subject, and of the distinguished speakers the executive expect a full turn-out of members.

SENIOR DINNER

The attention of the first three years of the R.V.C. is called to a meeting next Wednesday at one o'clock in the R.V.C. Common Room, to arrange for the Senior Dinner. Full attendance is requested as committees must be chosen to arrange the details.

DISTRIBUTION OF AWARDS IS SET FOR APRIL 16

Total of 198 Colours and 97 Class Numerals

RUGBY LEADS

Over a Dozen Sports Found in List of Athletic Honors

In the list of awards of colours and numerals made public yesterday are found some 62 First Grade Colours, 76 Second Grade Colours, 60 Third Grade Colours and 97 Class Numerals. They will not be ready for distribution until April 16th, when they may be called for at the Athletic Office. The complete list is as follows.—

First Grade Colour

Rugby Club—A. R. Bazin, A. Blair, P. Heenan, Jack Little, W. Lovering, S. B. Millen, Dave Munro, J. McTeer, R. St. Germain, R. B. Spears, J. D. Taylor, Ken Tremaine.

English Rugby—(With shield) D. M. Angevine, D. Barr, K. H. Butler, J. A. Donald, R. Grimes-Graeme, E. C. Kincade, E. C. Knowles, J. W. McRoberts, R. J. Nelson, O. Noble, J. B. Redpath, D. H. Starkey, H. J. H. Stirling, C. H. Turner, L. S. Wyse.

Soccer Club—(With shield) J. R. Davidson, H. M. Estall, L. Giovando, T. Gavin, C. V. Helwig, J. McKinnon, J. Maule, E. E. Mollot, W. McBroom, R. N. Violette, A. Watt.

Tennis Club—J. A. Wright.

Track Club—H. M. Baker, J. Blemer, W. Consiglio, C. L. Horn, W. B. Rahmanop.

B W and F Club—F. W. Taylor, R. Silver, M. Greenberg.

Gymnastic Club—(With shield) R. de W. MacKay.

Hockey Club—D. A. M. Doherty, W. Lovering, G. McTeer, W. Powers, P. S. Smith, R. St. Germain.

Winter Outing Club—H. S. Maxwell, A. H. Pangman.

Swimming Club—F. M. Bourne (4th record shield).

Water Polo Club—(With Shield) E

(Continued on page five)

ADVISORY BOARD MET YESTERDAY

Sir Arthur Currie at Agriculture Meeting

Sir Arthur Currie presided at a meeting yesterday when the advisory committee on agriculture met with the Faculty of Agriculture of McGill University and discussed matters relating to agricultural work in the Province. The joint meeting felt that Macdonald college is making definite progress in teaching and research work, and is in a position to give valuable technical services to farmers, though hampered through lack of adequate funds.

The advisory committee was formed three years ago to help to frame courses in agriculture and keep research workers in touch with the needs of farmers in the province, is composed of farmers, F. E. M. Robinson, of Richmond Jerseys, Inc., being chairman, and E. C. Budge, secretary.

Dean H. Barton reported on the year's activities which showed a registration in the faculty of 153 as against the 116 of last year. He made special mention of the joint project between the C.P.R. and Macdonald College to offer special opportunities to selected boys from the Old Country, that they might secure the necessary training in agriculture and guidance in establishing farm enterprises here.

Thanks to a grant made by the Quebec Department of Agriculture, the faculty has been able to do more extension work in the form of short-course work at strategic points, club meetings, exhibitions, field demonstrations and other educational work.

M.W.S.A.A. ELECTIONS

Nominations for the offices of President and Secretary-Treasurer of the M.W.S.A.A., signed by five active members, are to be in the hands of the president by April 6th. Voting will take place at the annual meeting.

(Signed) Nance McMartin,
Pres. M.W.S.A.A.

Tea Room Will Carry on Until End of Session

The Union House Committee announced last night that the tea room would remain open as usual for the remainder of the session. Music will be provided to the patrons by famous campus artists who have performed in the past.

Announcement of the different musicians will be made on the notice boards of the R.V.C. and the Union, whilst there will also be announcements on the Reddick Gates notice board and that one at the McTon St. entrance. They will try and announce the musicians for a whole week at one time. The notices will take the form of the cuts which have appeared in the "Daily" throughout the session advertising the Tea Room musicians.

THERMITE BEATEN BY SODIUM METAL

Eight Times as Effective in Destruction of Ice

PROFESSOR BARNES,

Also Uses Calcium Chloride in Flood Relief Work

A new use for metallic sodium has been found by Professor H. T. Barnes, he stated at the meeting of the Physical Society yesterday, and this is in the destruction of ice. It is applied as thermite is, and pound for pound is about eight times as effective as the latter. The work with sodium has occupied Dr. Barnes most of this winter but he has also used calcium chloride extensively, and on certain jobs, thermite.

During the past winter two cases of flood relief have been treated. The first was at Bromptonville, on the St. Francis River. The iron racks, which keep wreckage, etc. from entering the turbines, were repeatedly becoming chocked up with ice, practically crippling the hydro station. The formation was aggravated in this case because the racks were partly exposed to the air, and because the first ice run was heavier than usual. It is always the heaviest of all the ice, as the trihydrol-molecules seem to collect on the dissolved air as a nucleus. This is taken away with the first run, and so the after ones are invariably lighter. Dr. Barnes treated this case with thermite and relieved the congestion.

The second case at La Tuque Falls on the St. Maurice River. The trouble

(Continued on page six.)

MEDICALS MEET ON MONDAY

"What Shall I do About it," is Dr. Gordon's Subject

Dr. A. H. Gordon, Associate Professor of Medicine, is the next speaker at the next meeting of the Medical Society on Monday. Dr. John Beatty was to have been the speaker, but it became necessary to change the arrangement as Dr. Beatty is speaking at the Annual Meeting on April 2nd.

Dr. Gordon has entertained the club on previous years, notably when he spoke on "Typhoid Fever from the Inside"—an essay which is now to be found in the Medical Library. For a title on this occasion Dr. Gordon has chosen "What shall I do about it"? Those who know him will certainly not miss this opportunity of hearing him speak.

Another attraction at the meeting will be the reading of a paper entitled "Cancer and the Medical Student" by Miss Lydia G. Giberson. This paper is the result of some original work on cancer by the author. There will be no case report.

ARTS '29 DINNER

At the meeting of the class of Arts '29 held yesterday noon it was decided to leave the matter of the class dinner in the hands of a committee composed of Henri Lafleur, George Brown and Lovell Carrol. The dinner will take place immediately after the conclusion of examinations, at a place yet to be decided. All members of the class who intend to be present are requested to notify one of the committee at once.

ELGIN HOUSE TALKS

Cinema pictures of the life at the fall Elgin House Conference will be the feature at the meeting which will be held in Strathcona Hall next Tuesday. Everyone has been invited.

SCIENCE AND ARTS ELECT NEW OFFICERS

Offices Closely Contested in Both Faculties

FOUR ACCLAIMED

Majority Exercised Franchise in Science—Small Vote in Arts

In the Science Undergrad elections held yesterday Fred Waldie was elected President and Ken Chisholm Vice-President. With A. Boak, Secretary, C. Morrison, Treasurer, and R. Monk, Ass't. Secretary, all elected previously by acclamation, they form the Executive of the Society for the coming year. Voting was quite heavy, 75% of the faculty exercising their franchise.

For the Arts positions, A. M. Watt was made Vice-President, D. Lewis Secretary and K. Spence Treasurer. Ken Brown had been already elected President by acclamation. Only 300 men voted, but the results were very close; Lewis only having a lead of 7 votes over Hutchins, while Spence polled but 8 more votes than Debrofsky.

The detailed results are as follows: For President in Science: Fred Waldie, 134—Hugh Montgomery, 90, for Vice-President, Ken Chisholm, 137—Eric Adams, 87. The fourth year men had 75% of their numbers at the polls, the third year—77%, the second year 80% and the first year—60%, the average for the faculty being 73%.

For the Vice-Presidentship of the Arts Undergraduate Society WATT received 189 votes as against 113 for Freiman. The balloting for Secretary was Lewis, 118—Tutchons, 111—Wilson, 54 and Picard, 18. Spence had 157 for Treasurer as against 140 for Dubrofsky.

CLASS BANQUET HELD BY ARTS '30

Gerry Halpenny Prophesies Condition of Class in 1940

On Thursday night the members of Arts '30 held a class banquet at Krausmans Loraine Cafe. About fifty members gathered together for the last official college function of the year.

During the evening all the speeches and entertainment were provided by members of the class itself. After the sumptuous repast the class was addressed by the class president Robb McDonald. In his brief speech he reminded the class that this was probably the last time the 1926 freshmen would meet on such an occasion, since many here either branching out into the different professions or continuing on to receive their B.A.'s. He also pointed out that Arts '30 had come to be one of the best known classes on the campus. The more serious toasts were then proposed, to the King and to our Alma Mater. Max Ford entertained the banqueters with a few monologues which were enthusiastically received.

Ken Norris proposed the Toast to the Ladies, while Tim Martin tendered a toast to the class of Arts '30. Ossie Markham and Alan Calder entertained the listeners by their interpretation of habitant stories. The class prophecy with its carefully calculated reading time of 26 minutes was then read by Gerry Halpenny who showed that the class members in 1940 had adopted many and varied occupations. The class was fortunate in having among its ranks such a piano player as Ken McNamee who was one of the main entertainers of the evening.

Alastair Watt then took the platform and told of the invincible basketball champions who had brought fame to the class. He then tendered a vote of thanks to the class executive which he stated was probably the best and most efficient of any at McGill.

COMMERCE '29

Comemrce '29 is holding a class banquet at Krausman's next Wednesday, at 7 p.m. It is hoped that the whole class will be present.

STUDENTS' STRIKE AT QUEEN'S ENDED

(Special Despatch to McGill Daily)

Kingston, March 23.—"Queen's students returned to classes this afternoon," according to a special message received yesterday. It goes on: 'The strike, temporarily, at least, is over. At a mass meeting of the entire student body held this morning, Mr. Sweezey, President of the General Alumni Association of Queen's assured the strikers that attendance at lectures for classes missed during the strike would be given all students. He also assured the meeting that a thorough investigation would be made. The suspended students will be reinstated Monday. Principal Taylor refused to issue any statements for publication. The strikers feel that all objectives have been gained."

McGILL WILL OPEN CITY MUSIC WEEK

Musical Association will Hold Concert Tomorrow

McGill will have the honor of organizing the first concert of Montreal's annual music week, when at 3.30 tomorrow a musicale will be given by the McGill Musicale association in the ballroom of the Union.

Dr. George Holden, noted McGill baritone, and leading singer in the Operatic society's productions, will sing two groups of solos, consisting of the following numbers:—"Revenge Timotheus cries," (Handel), "On Wings of Song," (Mendelssohn), "Hear me, ye winds and waves, (Handel), "Don Juan's Serenades," (Tschaikowsky).

Miss Ethel Gray Soprano will be heard in "Orpheus with his Lute" and "Under the Greenwood Tree," by Eric Cootes and "A Pastorale" by Casey. These artists are well and favorably known to all in McGill by their recent successes. Mr. Irwine Coope who is attached to the Conservatorium will give a number of pianoforte selections. Mr. Harold Gillingham, tenor who was one of the former soloist of the Choral Society in the first year of its existence will contribute to the program as will Mr. Raginsky a violinist of some note. The program will be concluded by Mr. Warner Norman one of the leading pianist now at the Conservatorium and before whom a brilliant picture lies in the musical world. He will be heard in Chopin's "Polonaise in F. Sharp Minor and other numbers.

Music Week sponsored by the Delphic Study Club, program being arranged by various Musical Societies of Montreal. The leading artists of the City also give their services to promote the event and during the coming week will be heard in recital, concerts and musicales throughout the City. Several of them will be held each day, all of which are open to the general public by free admission.

CHEMICAL INDUSTRY CLUB

W. Rosenbloom, Science '29, was elected president of the Chemical Industry Club at a meeting held yesterday. Rosenbloom is in the Department of Chemical Engineering. Plans for activities during the next session were discussed and arrangements for proposed trips drawn up.

The remainder of the executive of the Society is elected in the fall.

What's On

TODAY

2.00—Indoor Rifle Club Meet.
8.00—Indoor Track Meet.

COMING

March 25th
Maccabaean Circle.
Music Week opens—Union Ballroom.
March 26th
Medical Society.
Senior Hockey Picture.
Debating Union Society.
Temple Emmanuel Meeting.
Winter Outing Club Meeting.
March 27th
Historical Club.
Elgin House Talks—Strathcona Hall.
Commercial Society "Booster" Meeting.
March 28th
Commerce '29 Dinner.
March 29th
R.V.C. Music Club.
March 30th
M.W.S.S. Elections.
April 2nd
Labour Club Annual Meeting.
April 4th
B. Sc. vs. Westhill Basketball.
April 16th
Athletic Award Distribution.

FRESHMAN WON PAPINEAU CUP FOR SPEAKING

Fred V. Stone of Arts Was Awarded Decision

EIGHTEEN ENTRIES

Col. Bovey, Dean Ira Mackay and Hon. H. Marler Officiate

The Talbot Papineau Memorial, emblematic of the college championship in public speaking and debating was awarded yesterday afternoon to Fred V. Stone, a freshman in Arts. The competition was held in the Faculty Room of the Arts Building, with Col. Bovey in the chair, and Dean Ira Mackay and Hon. H. Marler as judges. Earlier in the season, Stone won the Bovey Shield in the freshman contest.

Each speaker was permitted to uphold either side of the resolution, "Resolved that the early construction of the St. Lawrence Waterways for navigation and power purposes, in co-operation with the United States, is in the best interests of Canada." The winner supported the negative viewpoint, stating that the magnitude of capital expenditure should be considered. There would be a tremendous expense in the development of a waterway project, and as Canada's public debt is already quite large, it should not be increased. Again, were the above scheme undertaken it would only benefit a few, not Canada as a whole. Since the Vancouver and the Hudson Bay routes are being exploited, it is advisable that no other route for the exportation of grain be attempted. In fact, the speaker stated, the capital involved in such a project could be used to serve a more useful purpose in other undertakings.

There were altogether eighteen speakers of which only two supported the affirmative, T. Edel and R. D. Smith. Their arguments consisted of the value of the waterways to the wes-

(Continued on page four)

MACCABAEANS HEAR REPORT OF YEAR

Elections to Take Place in Union Tomorrow

The annual meeting of the Maccabaean Circle of McGill University will take place on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock in the Lounge Room of the McGill Union.

The meeting will be devoted to the election of officers for the coming year and to the presentation of reports on the activities during the current session. Reports will be heard from the secretary, the treasurer, the Maccabaean Study Group and the other activities which were indulged in by the Circle. The presidential report will also be heard and it is expected that there will be a discussion of the policies and the future of the Circle. The treasurer's report it is expected will show a favorable balance.

The new officers to be elected are a president, a vice-president, a corresponding secretary, a recording secretary, a treasurer and four members without portfolio. The retiring president automatically sits on the new executive without portfolio.

The meeting Sunday will officially conclude an active year for the Circle and it is expected that the program for next year will be formulated before the present session ends. There is to be a joint meeting of the retiring executive with the new executive in the very near future.

DR. NATHAN KRASS

Speaks at Temple Emmanuel Monday

Dr. Nathan Krass will be the speaker at the regular monthly meeting of the Temple Centre of Temple Emmanuel on Monday, March 25th, at eight fifteen. Prior to the lecture an organ recital will be given by Mr. George M. Brewer, organist of the Temple.

Dr. Krass, who is a distinguished Jewish scholar and a Rabbi, is chairman of the Board of Hebrew Education and founder of the Brownsville Forum at New York. His subject for Monday is "Marriage and Divorce."

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IN CHARGE OF THIS ISSUE

W. K. Dunn and R. A. Montgomery

STAFF

J. Altner, E. Greenspoon, T. Levine.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1928.

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS ISSUE

ONE of the Daily's main functions is to report extra-curricular activities. When the regular members of the "Daily" cease to appear, these activities usually cease as well.

The sporting season is definitely ended. Most of the non-sporting clubs have had their annual meetings and banquets. It is to the credit of the students that extra-curricular activities do come to an end a considerable time before most of the examinations begin.

Students in Science will not have to wait for long however. Students in Arts are better fixed, with their examinations more than five weeks away. But without in the least under-estimating the value of extra-curricular activities, we realize that one's studies are the most important part of one's university life, and those who devote the next few weeks to their studies, and see to it that each day is a full-sized business day, will not need to fear their examiners.

The "Daily" bids the students au revoir. Society does the same. After the examinations things for a little while will become lively for students, especially those about to graduate. And the "Daily" true to its mission will appear once more on the campus, bidding the student body a final goodbye on the morning of April 26.

Meanwhile we extend our best wishes to the student body as they prepare for the fight of the year—will power versus spring fever.

Beat spring fever!

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION AND LIFE

EVERYONE knows the value of an applied science course. It is directed toward a definite end. Similarly a course in medicine is given solely to provide for the country men of knowledge and skill in the work of a doctor. The commerce course is rapidly becoming a formal business training. No one challenges the value of these courses to life, because they are directly connected with the professions.

But why do the university authorities make a year or two in Arts compulsory in these more practical subjects? Chiefly to give a professional man a cultural background. We can do well to consider some of the subjects taught in the faculty of Arts, and find out their value in relation to life.

English literature may seem superfluous to a man entering an engineering course. The man can probably write passably good grammar, and can read the average novel. But unless he becomes acquainted with the great classics of literature, unless he can learn to appreciate their worth, he will never become mature as a writer or talker.

Thousands of eminently practical men are as children when they come to talk or write, and their childishness throws discredit on their profession. A university-trained man must have a mature conception of English. And aside from this, he can scarcely be allowed to pass through his practical course without being shown the beauties of literature, an appreciation of which in his later life will find him a place in any cultured society, and provide him with countless hours of enjoyable leisure.

History is another subject, a general knowledge about which distinguishes a well-informed man from an ignorant scholar. No man is competent to discourse on the politics and world situations of our own time who does not know something about the historical situations of yesterday, and the insidious forces behind world movements. He must know that although events in human life differ very greatly, human nature never alters fundamentally.

Very few boys leave school with a knowledge of history. They may be able to reel of hundreds of dates and tell all about Henry VIII's wives, but in the universities they come to regard history in a new light, and to see in it a study of human and social nature.

Political science and economics are also advisable, because they supplement history, and show how history is working itself out today.

The value of languages lies in the fact that they give one a cosmopolitan attitude. We cannot very well learn the nature of our French cousins unless we can read their literature and history in their own language, and appreciate their character in that way. Then to read Latin and Greek is to get an insight into a long-passed but amazing civilization which in certain aspects makes us feel very humble.

These subjects are only a few of the many that may be cited. The first-year course in psychology is a revelation to most students who take it; the corresponding course in sociology gives one a glimpse into a valuable science.

The university does not do its duty if it sends out practical men into the world with an elementary writing style and a school-boyish grasp of literary subjects, because a man with such a cramped outlook cannot discharge properly those duties to his community and the state that his place in society will make it his privilege and duty to do.

The purely practical training, indispensable as it is, is by no means the only work of a university. The "self-made" business man has gone through a course far better than that offered by the average university, if purely professional training is taken into consideration. The value of the practical training, is of course to equip a student completely for a profession while he is yet a young man.

But a university man must uphold a higher standard. If he does not, the world loses faith in its institutions of higher learning. At present he is considered a man of authority, a man with a firmer grasp on the secrets of life. The cultural side of a university training cannot be over-emphasized.

CONDENSED COMMENT

A NEW INSTITUTION

The enthusiastic Students' Society meeting yesterday brought much encouragment to the members of the Council. The meeting seemed of the opinion that the council should assume more complete direction of student activities.

The move towards centralization of control is a good one, if its pitfalls are avoided. Each organization should be allowed a self-government similar to that of the student body itself. If that principle is not forgotten—if control is not turned into command—then the student body will feel anew the wisdom of the proverb "Unity is strength".

* * * *

THE TALBOT-PAPINEAU CUP—A SURPRISE

To Fred V. Stone, winner of the Talbot-Papineau cup, we extend our heartiest congratulations. He represents a class that will bring great glory to McGill.

The freshman class has distinguished itself in many ways this year, but Mr Stone's achievement can be considered the crowning one, for he won over the most experienced debaters of the college in the Talbot-Papineau cup contest.

EDITORIAL CRACKERS

A Jugo-Slavian is reported as climbing "from sheep-folds to fame". No he was not a college professor.

* * * *

Children under sixteen are to be barred from the theatres. We know a maiden lady who is afraid to go to a show now for fear of being stopped at the door.

Canada and her Heritage

FEEDING THE REINDEER

Canadian Government Attempts to Preserve These Animals

The problem of securing for the native population of Canada's far northern regions a source of food and clothing to supplement that provided by the diminishing wild life is one which has engaged the attention of the Dominion Government for a number of years. The Department of the Interior, which through its North West Territories and Yukon Branch, administers the affairs of the natives in the vast expanse of the Northwest Territories, has by lessening the wolf menace and providing game preserves endeavoured to conserve the wild life and provide better hunting conditions for Indians and Eskimos. Although these measures have to a certain extent ameliorated conditions it would appear from reports that further practical assistance must be provided especially for the Eskimos. To this end investigations have been under way since 1926 to determine whether reindeer herds can be estimated in the Northwest Territories. The investigations are now well advanced and much valuable and interesting information has been gathered concerning the great northern plains and Arctic coastal regions of the Dominion.

A review of the progress made in introducing reindeer into other parts of the continent for the purpose of providing a supply of food and clothing for the northern aboriginals has shown that the success of such experiments rests almost entirely on the suitability of the area chosen. In Alaska the introduction of reindeer was preceded by an intensive investigation by trained biologists and botanists of the United States Government, and as a result the experiment has proved a great success and the industry is now on a permanent footing. Subsequent attempts by private organizations in northern and northeastern Canada have failed for lack of proper grazing for the reindeer. With a view to ascertaining what areas are best suited for the raising of these animals, the Department of the Interior engaged two brothers, Messrs. A. E. and R. T. Porsild experienced botanists and Arctic travellers, to inquire into the reindeer industry in Alaska, and to investigate grazing possibilities in the Mackenzie District and along the Arctic coast to the east.

In May, 1926, the investigators left Ottawa for Alaska, and spent nine months in that territory looking into general conditions and making a thorough first-hand study of the reindeer industry. They then moved along the Arctic coast, which route had been recommended by Alaska authorities as the one most likely to prove suitable for the driving of herds to Canadian territory and during the journey they made a careful investigation in this particular.

In March, 1927, the Porsild brothers reached Aklavik and began their investigations in Canada. An area of about 15,000 square miles lying east of the Mackenzie River delta and in a possible reindeer-grazing area. It is land from the coast was surveyed as reported to compare in every respect with the best types of reindeer pasture in Alaska, with plenty of forage and water, and is conservatively estimated as sufficient to provide grazing for 250,000 reindeer.

Little Miss Muffett
Sat on a tuffet
Smoking her cigarette.
Along came the dean,
And wasn't it mean?
Miss Muffett is running yet.

Correspondence

APOLOGIES

The Editor,
McGill Daily,
Dear Sir,

As this is the last issue of the "Daily," I would like to take this opportunity of expressing through your columns my sincerest regret for the thoughtless disturbance which I caused at the opening performance of the Red and White Revue.

Yours sincerely,
Gordon M. Webster.

Montreal, March 23, 1928.

The Editor,
The McGill Daily,
328 Sherbrooke St., W.,
Dear Sir,

Kindly express through the medium of your paper my deepest regrets to the Members of the Red and White Revue, the Students Executive Council, the Student Body, and the Public for any inconvenience to them due to my participation in the action anent the tossing of peas during the Saturday evening performance of the Red and White Revue at His Majesty's Theatre.

Thanking you, I am,

Yours truly,
F. H. Supple.

The Editor,
McGill Daily,
The McGill Union,
Sherbroke St., W., Montreal.
Dear Sir,

At a meeting of the Students' Executive Council held on March the 13th, consideration was given to my actions at the Red and White Revue performance on Saturday night, March 10th. The Council after hearing my evidence and statements in this connection have asked me to make an apology to the public through the medium of the "Daily."

I wish, therefore, to take this opportunity of sincerely apologizing for shooting peas at a number of my friends in the audience at that performance and of expressing genuine regret if my actions detrimentally affected that performance of the Revue, which was the result of the work of many months on the part of a great number of my fellow students to produce. Also, of expressing deep regret that my actions, which were the result of thoughtlessness alone, were in no way maliciously inclined, should have been so misinterpreted as to cause my name to appear in your columns under the heading "rowdy students."

Thanking you for publishing my letter, I remain,

Sincerely yours,
Frederick R. Taylor.

The Engineering Building,
McGill University,
Montreal, P.Q.,
Friday, March 23, 1928.

ELECTION THANKS

The Editor,
McGill Daily,
Dear Sir,

May I, through the courtesy of your columns, express my thanks and sincere appreciation to those who supported me in the recent elections.

Yours truly,
L. M. Dobrofsky.

"I say Garglovitch, I believe that garlic aids the brain."

"Verily, you are right, my Halitosis, it makes it good and strong."

—Ex





Now in Our Second Year
ORPHEUM
The Home of High-class Stock
HA. 0201-0202
Starts Sun. Eve. Mar 25th
THE ORPHEUM PLAYERS
Present
The Great Comedy Success
"Mary's Other Husband"
With Mildred Mitchell
Victor Sutherland
Mats—Wed. Thurs. Sat.

TWICE DAILY 2:15 AND 8:15 P.M.
GAYETY
SPECIAL MATINEE DAILY 25¢
MUTUAL BURLESQUE
Starting Sunday Eve, March 25th
OUTSTANDING ENTERTAINMENT
3 GOOD REASONS?
It's tuneful music—It's laughable comedy—It's attractive girls—
"LAND of JOY"
With MAX COLEMAN, JESSIE McDONALD
and other popular favorites
And a delightful Dancing chorus of
DARING DANCING DIVINITIES
It's the show of Speed—Melody—Mirth Galore

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Very Smart
Spring Overcoats
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YOU will wonder how we can give so much quality and style at this price when you see these coats. We urge an immediate selection as quantity is limited.
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McGill Handbook 1928-29

Secretaries of the following clubs and societies will please hand in a written list of their executive officers for the session 1928-29, to Miss Heasley, McGill Union.

Literary and Debating Society.
The Players' Club.
Musical Association of McGill University.
The McGill Music Club.
The McGill University Band.
McGill Operatic and Choral Society.
Banjo-Mandolin Club.
The Rooters' Club.
The Scarlet Key Society.
Arts Undergraduates' Society.
Science Undergraduates' Society.
Commercial Society.
Dental Undergradutes' Society.
Law Undergraduates' Society.
Medical Undergraduates' Society.
R.V.C. Undergraduates' Society.
M.S.P.E. Undergraduates' Society.
Theological Undergraduates' Society.
Architectural Society.
Chemical Society.
Chemical Industry Club.
Delta Sigma Society.
Electrical Club.
Historical Club.
League of Nations Club.
Labour Club.
McGill C.O.T.C.
Mechanical Club.
Mining and Metallurgical Society.
McGill Womens' Union.
Music Club of R.V.C.
McGill Women Students' Athletic Association.
Osler Society.
Old Scouts Club.
Philosophical Society.
Physical Society.
Radio Association.
Sociological Society.
Sigma XI Society.
The Literary Club.
Tuxis Alumni.
Newfoundland Club.
Masonic Club.
Columbian Club.
Cercle Francais.
Societe Francaise.
Maccabaean Circle.
American Club.

EMPLOYMENT

The Bureau of Appointments has openings for men owning and operating motor cycles.

A man also wanted for position of Social Hall Director in boys' camp for July and August. Apply to, Miss Heasley, The Union.

AMERICAN COLLEGES ARE HANDICAPPED

Belfast U. Official Thinks School Preparation Poor

Belfast, Ire.,—The opinion that the future of Great Britain and Ireland depends upon our acquiring an attitude towards universities similar to that of the American business man was expressed by Dr. R. W. Livingstone, M.A., Vice-Chancellor of Queens University, Belfast, who gave a brief address at an Empire tea in the Carlton under the auspices of the Ulster Branch of the Overseas League on the impression he had received during his visit to Canada and the United States. The American's attitude is that the best brains are to be found in the universities. We had had one warning before the war, Dr. Livingstone said, when we watched Germany by its use of brains dispute our industrial supremacy. The war had given us a chance, a second chance, and if we failed to learn our lesson it was risky to count on getting a third chance.

Dr. Livingstone confessed at the outset that he had only spent six weeks in Canada and America, and, therefore, he could only give his impressions. Of the attractions of Canada, the first was that it was an empty country — nine million inhabitants to four million square miles, as against 46 millions to 120,000 square miles in Great Britain. Of course one could not go there and make a fortune on arrival, real ability, indeed, would always make its way there as everywhere, and probably it got bigger chances than here. There was plenty of room for farmers who know their business, could stand the climate, and were ready to work hard. They would make a good living but not a fortune. But he doubted if there was more opening there for the professional man and the blackcoat worker than here; indeed he would find living fearfully expensive, at least double what it is here. The great attraction of Canada to many people was that of a country unmade and in the making, with all the excitement and opportunity such a country offers.

No Snobbery

From that came traits of character in the Canadian which were less common here. The Canadian was more enterprising—students paid their way through college by working in various jobs in the vacation. Nor did the Canadian let snobbery interfere with his life at least in the West. Then Canada was a country with fewer problems than our own; anyhow different problems. The great problem of America was to create a soul for a material civilization, a problem which Europe itself could hardly claim to have solved. The problem was far more difficult in the States than in Canada. There was no serious divisions between the political parties in Canada—Liberals and Conservatives were simply different shades.

Canada had two big political problems. First its relation to the States. Would it be absorbed by its bigger neighbor? Some things pointed in that direction. He discussed various aspects of the matter which tended to show an American influence on the mind. Yet he did not think Canada would be absorbed. The Canadian ideal was to build up its own life, its own civilisation. Further, Canada was first Canadian, and second she was British. In Eastern Canada, he had the feeling that the atmosphere was British. Perhaps the chief political problem of Canada was the French Canadians, a problem rather like our own in Ulster but more difficult.

Dr. Livingstone went on to speak about education in America. In Britain 8 per cent. of the population between 15 and 18 were in secondary schools, in the States 44 per cent. He had not the figures of Canada, probably they were much the same. In most of Canada secondary as well as elementary educat on is free. In Northern Ireland about 1 per 1,000 of the population was in a university, in Canada nearly 6 in 1,000. That was apparently in immense inferiority on our side, and one might feel that an immigrant to America was going to a far better educated than Britain. It is not so; one would be going to a worse educated country. That was instructive.

America's Weakness

It taught us a lesson we should do well to remember. Vast sums might be spent on education, and the result might be a failure. That was a lesson which in our own interests we needed to lay to heart. He had not time in picture what was wrong. He would only say that the weakest side of American education was the secondary school, which did its work so badly that its pupils, when they got to the university stage, were nearly two years behind a boy of the same age from a good English school. The result was that the universities had to do two years of what was really school work, and the clever Canadian and American boy wasted some two years of his education's work. That was a serious handicap to the universities.

So far as the universities were concerned, many of them fell below our standard, but the good ones were very good. In Canada, McGill with a tradition of a liberal education and another great medical school were universities of which any country would be proud. But neither in Canada nor in the States did he see anything in their university system from which he thought we could learn. He envied two things, however: the buildings and equipment of the American universities. In the last seven years, Columbia University, New York, had received six million pounds in gifts in 1924-5 Harvard received one million pounds in gifts.

Theatres

What Theatres Offer Next Week

Air Film at Capitol; N.Y. Theatre Guild Players at Princess; Splendid Bills at Imperial, Orpheum, Palace and Gayety Theatres.

AT THE CAPITOL

A very attractive programme will be presented at the Capitol starting today for one week's engagement. The feature photoplay "The Legion of the Condemned" with Cary Cooper and Fay Wray, is the companion picture to the great screen epic "Wings".

"The Legion of the Condemned" is a remarkable, mighty fine story of the hazardous yet romantic life of a group of branded men.....a group of men who owed debts to society and felt that only death could expiate them. Into this group is projected a young newspaperman who wishes to die because of supposed faithlessness on the part of his sweetheart. The high point in the story comes when he is forced to carry his sweetheart across the German lines as a spy.

The Famous Capitol Symphony Orchestra, Maurice Meerte at the conductor's desk will render as the Overture "Mlle Modiste." On the stage the Capitol's Opera Artists will sing a "Sextette from 'Lucia'." Another big musical offering will be a "Quartette from 'Rigoletto' by the Capitol mixed quartette. Other Capitol de-luxe attractions will also be featured.

AT THE PRINCESS

The Princess theatre will present, starting Monday night, the New York Theatre Guild in repertoire, as follows: Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings. "Arms and the Man", by Bernard Shaw; Wednesday afternoon and Saturday evening. "The Silver Cord", by Sidney Howard; Tuesday and Thursday evenings. "The Guardsman", by Molnar; and Saturday afternoon, "Mr. Pim passes By." by A. A. Milne. The cast will include Florence Eldridge, Molly Pearson, Hortonse Alden, George Gaul, Erskine Sanford, Frederic March, Leonard Lean and Stanley Wood. The repertoire comprises representative drama of London, Vienna and the U. S. A.

AT THE IMPERIAL

The Imperial theatre will present, starting Sunday afternoon, "The Night Flyer", an exciting railroad film romance, featuring William Boyd, who will be remembered for his excellent work in "The Volga Boatman". The vaudeville program of six Keith-Albee acts includes Eddie Alexander and Ole Olsen, the two kings of Hokum, who induce all the artists on the bill to aid them in their clever clowning. The Wilton Sisters will give a number of songs. Mlle. Rhea and Santoro, assisted by Marion Barclay, Alfred Vlazlu and Al. Kemp, will present "Divertisements of Vaudeville" in an elaborate entertainment. James Kelso and Belle DeMonde will be seen in "A Revue for Two." The international humorist, Johnny Murphy, will also be on this bill in "Phoney Conversations." Claude and Lucile Fondaw, an athletic youth and a supple girl, unique aerial performers, will perform sensational and daring feats in mid-air. Friday, as usual will be Cabaret Night.

AT THE PALACE

At the Palace "Red-Head", with Clara Bow, an Elinor Glyn story. This is a sympathetic comedy of American life as it is. A little manicurist finds that "gold-digging" is an easy way to accumulate clothes and jewelry and, when her charms captivate the hearts of three middle-aged professional men, she "digs" to her hearts content. Her activities land her in a great deal of trouble, however, when she finally gives her heart to the ward of her three middle-aged admirers. Through her own clever handling of situations she overcomes these difficulties, however, and, after a forced midnight dip in an icy pool, she wins to love and happiness.

AT THE ORPHEUM

Larry E. Johndon's side-splitting comedy, "Mary's Other Husband", will be presented at the Orpheum theatre all next week. This is certainly one of the most mirth-provoking vehicles the Orpheum Players have chosen since their first appearance in Montreal, and it ought to prove an exceptionally attractive entertainment.

The story of the play concerns a young wife, Mary Marshall, who has a vivid imagination. Thus, she writes letters home to her relations and friends in the West to the effect that her husband is a highly successful business man and that their home is a place of great beauty,—neither statement being what you would call strictly accurate. Thus, when her uncle arrives and she decides to give him a dinner party, she finds it necessary, in order to maintain the illusion her letters have already created, to borrow curtains, silver, dishes, linen and everything else she can think about from an obliging next-door neighbour.

The situation thus created is full of all sorts of possibilities for unctuous comedy and uproarious mirth.

AT THE GAYETY

Like 'Peter Pan', who never grew up, the "Land of Joy" visits us year after year and yet retains all the vim, vigor and magnetism that characterized the original visit some years ago. This season the announcement is made that everything is new and, of course, better. Max Coltman, a Hebrew comedian is the new featured member of the cast, together with Jesse McDonald, a soubrette. Gladys McCormack, the prima donna, and Vinnie Phillips, the ingenue are regarded as very attractive. Joe Hill, Joe West and Irving Jacobs are a trio of youthful players who are credited with being able to sing entertainingly and dance gracefully. The "Land of Joy" chorus girls have always been mentioned as one of the biggest features of the show. "Land of Joy" will occupy the stage of the Gayety Theatre all next week.

She: You men are all alike.

He: Then why do you girls want three or four?

Ex.—

The Middle Column

Re-establish Theatre Night But Continue the Red and White Revue; Are Entirely Different Projects; George White's Scandals Coming to Princess Theatre April 9; Great Revue.

Of particular inanity, it seems to us, are the arguments of those who advocate the dropping of the Red and White Revue, and the re-establishment of old Theatre Night, rowdy and ribald.

If the unseemly conduct of a comparative few in the gallery of His Majesty's Theatre and the spontaneous applause that greeted the council president's suggestion that Theatre Night take place, is taken as conclusive evidence of the student's wishes in this respect, then the student body undoubtedly do with the return of Theatre Night.

But that does not take for granted that the Revue should be done away with. Theatre Night can hardly be called a theatrical venture. It is more of a social evening, another pep rally. Both projects are entirely different and should not be discussed at the same time.

As for the shouting in the gallery of the theatre during the revue; why, give a well-oiled student crowd the entire run of the gallery at the performance of the most artistic of revues, professional revues, and if there isn't as much noise as there was during the revue, there is something radically wrong with that group of students.

By all means give them their theatre night, but do not do away in one moment with the revue, something that has been built up through the arduous efforts and the artistic foresight of six generations of students.

As a last piece of advice for the year, on the coming attractions; go to see George White's Scandals, coming to the Princess theatre week of April 9. For the first time in several seasons, Mr. White himself is presenting his original company in his 8th Scandals, which has been running in New York and Chicago since June, 1926, making it the most successful revue in recent years.

Stars such as Ann Pennington, Willie and Eugene Howard, Tom Patricola and Rose Perfect seldom visit Montreal. In addition to these you will see the original George White chorus, and a massive revue, replete with clever Billy K. Wells skits and lilting DeSylva-Brown-Henderson music. Be sure to see it.

L. S. B. S.

The Final Curtain

A Long Season of Stage Activity at McGill is Over; Prospects Brilliant for Coming Years; Erection of Moyse Hall Seems to Have Brought Brilliant Results.

When the curtain fell on the Red and White Revue of 1928 on Saturday night, March 10, it also marked the completion of the year's theatrical efforts. With the advent of spring the curtains, drops, skits, costumes, songs, plays, farces and drama are all forgotten, and only exams are uppermost in the minds of the fast growing theatrical colony at McGill.

And so with this last regular issue of the Daily, the theatre page has the final curtain drawn down on it. Theatre pages have not been the usual thing in the Daily in the past few years. Stage activities were dormant for so long a time that the time honored position of dramatic editor lapsed and finally was unheard of.

It seems that the erection of Moyse Hall brought about the change. Half a dozen different organizations are pursuing their activities zealously.

Sir Harry Lauder remarked during his visit to Montreal last week. "This is my fifth farewell tour. But as long as you are on that side of the stage, I will be on this side". Similarly we may say that as long as theatricals flourish at McGill, a theatre page will always be part of the McGill Daily.

Lionel S. B. Shapiro.

EXAMINATIONS AND HOME LESSONS

(Montreal Gazette on School policies.)

School examinations, admittedly, are formidable things even to the best prepared pupils, and it will interest many to know that a movement is reported to be on foot for their abolition, variation or modification in the schools under the jurisdiction of the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction. According as they are to be held in June next, examinations in all grades below the tenth will be conducted, and the answers of the pupils read, assessed and marked by the staff of the school in which they take place. Only the examinations in Grades X. and XI. will be con ducted by the Department of Education and held at different high schools throughout the province, the examination papers afterwards to be adjudged by the inspector of high schools. These examinations more nearly approach what is known as the external system to which exception frequently has been taken because they "goad the pupils to undue cramming," and mere cram, it is contended, destroys the intellectual appetite and can make knowledge an object of disgust. Moreover, the results of cramming are in very few instances, of permanent value. On the other hand, as confined to the older pupils, the examinations may not be so much a "goad," as a convenient and reasonable stirring of the pupils to exertion and effort, a direct reaction on indolence, and a good working criterion of intellectual attainment.

At all events, the examination is a useful instrument in the hands of a teacher to test his or her own work. Dr. Rexford, whose authority as an educationalist is beyond question, agrees that anyone who has been a teacher knows which student is best qualified to go on to another class better than does any other individual. The tests that teachers may apply, and do apply in the lower school grades, as they "audit their own accounts," as it were, can hardly have other than a healthy effect on the classes. The teacher, in this way, almost invariably gets the best out of the best pupils and improves the standard of the worst. As a practical means of testing efficiency, therefore the school authorities may hesitate before abolishing examinations altogether. It might be better were they to move first in the direction of forbidding home lessons.

The extraordinary amount of work and study that some pupils are condemned to do after school hours is appalling. They take up in many instances a large part, if not the whole of the time that the children could more profitably, both physically and mentally, devote to recreation; they often are nothing short of a cramping tyranny of the child mind; they frequently menace the social amenities of the home, and in this relation are burdensome, alike as regards time and anxiety, upon parents whose aid is sometimes sought to solve problems that have been set, occasionally without preliminary school study, by those whose duty—and a duty for which they are paid—it is to direct the pupil to the solution desired. Home lessons, if only because they are constant, are more of a bogey to the children than examinations, and far more do they "destroy the intellectual appetite" and "make school knowledge an object of disgust."

It is necessary at intervals to assess as accurately as possible both the attainments and capacity of the pupils in the schools, and the examination is an almost indispensable means to that end. It is, of course, possible, and may be desirable, to improve the method and technique of the examination, but home lessons are beyond redemption. They should be abolished and the minds of the children left unfettered and free to develop during school hours. In that freedom they may be the more likely voluntarily to adapt themselves to home studies of their own choice. And as a stepping-stone to this reform the school authorities would confer upon many parents a boon, and win for themselves a blessing if they would adopt a more uniform system of text-books, the merits of which have been argued and proved repeatedly, and more than once conceded on behalf of the Council of Public Instruction. But the promise of relief under this head remains for more adequate fulfilment.

"What was the name of the hotel you stopped at in Denver, dear?"

"Oh, I can't remember the name. Just a second and I'll look through my towels."

—Ex.

DAILY PAPER NOW ANALYSED BY PROFESSOR

Qualitative Analysis Made for "Sun Telegraph"

(By Exchange Service)

What makes a good newspaper? Under this heading, in the March 4 issue of the Sun-Telegraph appeared an interesting article by Professor Cleeton of the Carnegie Psycology Department, containing an indexed list of the Pittsburg paper. As explained in the article, Professor Cleeton's survey included 24 daily and four Sunday issues of the Sun-Telegraph picked at random during the months of October, November, December and January. The analysis was entirely quantative, with no attention paid to the quality of any article. In truth, the quality is not a question for the analyst, but a question to be rated by the reader and his irregular intricacies.

Just what prompted the Hearst paper to call for such tableau would be hard to say, but at all events it brought an interesting disclosure. For instance, the impression prevalent among the majority of readers today is the belief that at least 50 per cent of the paper is devoted to crime, whereas in reality, the entire amount of such news, from murder down to simple infractions of city ordinances, covers only 4.51 per cent of the paper, a very low margin. Another starting fact brought out by the test is that Government and politics, seeming to claim so much space, require slightly less than 2 per cents of the type. Even these rates might be reduced when it is understood that the large item, advertising, was left out of the analysis. This irrevalent portion does claim 48.1 pr cent of the total space but the comparison was drawn only from the remaining 52 per cent.

It would be impossible to give here, as Professor Cleeton has devised it, the entire 35 sub-divisions of the paper, but a broader summary includes the following heads: Advertising, 48.1 per cent; magazine and fiction features, 13.16 per cent; comics, 8.06 per cent amusement news, 7.85 per cent; business, 5.76 per cent; crime news, or news related to physical character and welfare, 4.51 per cent. sorial activities, 2.51 per cent; local and foreign government politics, 2.34 per cent; editorials, 2.14 per cent, and miscellaneous minor items, 6.57 per cent. With these items in mind, perhaps a different impression might be gathered. It has also been estimaten that the average reader spends 15 minutes a day scanning the paper. Ehis time Professor Cleeton believes, is spent on the comics and the first two pages or the edition. It is therefore no small wonder that the present belief prevails, for an analysis of the front page shows a total crime percentage of one-third of the headlines and one-fourth of the pictures. But the intrinsic value of a paper does not lie in the front page nor in the comic section. Nor is it the doing of the editor that so such of our front page is so occupied with gruesome tales and immoralities. Rather is it the influence of the public, for its demand for such news, is the policy of the paper governed, and its circulation increased. The editor is editor only as he decides the extent of what is to be permitted. The advertiser is the regulator of the size of the paper, for he knows that the efficiency of his advertisement is greatly increased when there is not so much bulk in other departments of the paper.

"Carnegie Tartan"

MEDICAL DITTIES

The following songs were sung with joy and eclat, at the recent banquet of the Medical undergraduate Society. Original this year, they were composed specially for the ocasion.

There's a "Prof" in our school in An-at-o-my
Named Samuel E. Whit-nall.
He drinks, he smokes—tells snappy jokes.

Oh! Dr. John, Oh! Dr. John,
With your blood clot theory you are surely wrong.

For before the platelets clot,
The whole darn thing will rot,
And your theory's knock to Hell before you start.
Oh! Dr. Horst, Oh! Dr. Horst,
Those big, long words that you use on us are lost.

For you said "E.." in class t'other day?
When you heard a student say:
"Thrombokinase, Dr. Horst, no anaphylaxis Dr. John."

Oh! Johnnie Meakins, Oh! Johnnie Meakins,
Is it true you climbed the Andes one fine day?
With a gas bag on your back
And a bottle in your pack.
And it was a flask of H. O. they say.

Oh! Dr. Howard, Oh! Dr. Howard,
Must we really read our Osler every day.
Fifteen pages, did you say
As we left the class today?
What an Anoxemia, Dr. Howard, no Pityriasis, Dr. Meakins.

Doctor Keenan famous surgeon
Dumps his ashes on his vest:
Has some trouble with h's spelling,
But his teaching's quite the best.

Campbell Howard, Osler's boy friend
Used to hail from Ioway.
Raves and raves on diagonis
But autopsists don't agree.

Doctor Eberts, hot on thyroids,
Called "the Baron" for his skill
Glad to have him as a surgeon,
But we'd hate to pay the bill.

Johnnie Meakins, great internist,
Teaches Osler to take meds.
Makes us labor fit to kill us,
Times we wish that we were dead.

Oh! Dr. Burgess, Oh! Dr. Burgess,
When you give us clinics we are always gay.
It is true that what you said,
When you found the woman dead,
There was nothing else to do but send for Wray?

Oh! Dr. Duncan, Oh! Dr. Duncan,
'Neath the poplar tree in Paris you were caught
Telling Williams what to do
When Eclampsia bothered you.
Give them Morphine Dr. Duncan; no, bleed them, Harry B.

Oh! Dr. Andy, Oh! Dr. Andy,
We'll tell the whole wide world you are a dandy.
You don't have to go to sea
To see such fish as we.
You can find us in the beakers every day.

Oh! Dr. Bliss, Oh! Dr. Bliss,
Do you think it right to use us dogs like this?
At a meeting held last May
It's the bunk we heard you say.
What Biochemistry, Dr. Andy; no vivisection, Sidney Bliss.

Doctor Little, pelvic expert,
Saves the father as a rule.
Ought to see him do a version;
He's an asset to our school.

Eddie Mason, Eddie Mason,
He of carbohydrate fame.
Teaches students diabetes
Till he gives us all a pain.

Doctor Bazin had an ulcer
And appendicitis too:
Called the Baron, couldn't trust him.
Saved his stummick, wouldn't you?

This now ends the dissertation
On professors of our school.
When we reckon up our assets
We don't suffer, as a rule.

NOTHING LIKE OLD BAGPIPES IS CLAIMED

Ohio State Gardener Played for Queen Victoria

(By Exchange Service)

"Music hath charms" in many forms and guises, but to the ears of Bill Patterson one of the Ohio State University gardeners nothing is sweeter than the notes of the Highland bagpipe.

Patterson has played the bagpipe for more than fifty years and has won seven medals in competitions. A native of Scotland, he has played in some of the leading military bands of his country.

"I was taught to play the bagpipe by Macawayde, one of the grandest pipers that was ever in Scotland," Patterson said. "Macawayde was pipe major of the Stirlingshire Militia when we played for Queen Victoria at Balmryane Castle in Windsor. We played for the queen during her entire 10-day visit, giving concerts and playing for the banquets.

"A military bagpipe band consists of 16 great Highland bagpipes, three snare drums and two bass drums. The band is led by the pipe major, who is often assisted by the pipe sergeant. One of the bass drummers uses two sticks which he tosses about in time with the music something like a jazz band drummer of to-day."

Patterson considers the Ninety-third Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders, in which he played for a number of years, as "one of the grandest bands in the world."

Bagpipe music must be memorized, for little if any of the mass of music is in written form. The bagpipe scale is of nine natural notes, regulated by the keys of the chanter which control the escape of wind from the bag.

"There are three kinds of bagpipes: the Highland chanter and reel types. The one used most often is the Great Highland pipe. It is used principally by the military bands. The chambered pipe has a soft mellow tone and is used for playing in small rooms, and for practicing purposes. The smallest bagpipe is the reel pipe, which is used for concert and auditorium work."

The bagpipe is a very old instrument and has been the national musical instrument of Scotland for centuries. Patterson stated that the origin of the pipe could be traced back to the invasion of the British Isles by Caesar.

"Bagpipe music is almost as ancient as the instrument upon which it is played. The music is traditionally passed from one generation of players to another. The great bagpipe teachers were the Macrimmon family, who composed a great many of the pieces and laments played today."

Two of Bill's favorite numbers are the "Seventy-ninth Farewell to Gibraltar" and "Highland Laddie." The latter number was the favorite of the late King Enward, Patterson said.

Bill Patterson's two hobbies are his flowers and his bagpipe. For two years he has been working in the University gardens.

"Yes," he said, "the bagpipe's a grand instrument."

—"Ohio State Lantern."

Clothes makes a man—a fool.

—Ex.

Frosh: "Pa, teacher says we are here to help others."

Pa: "Yes, that's right, of course."

Frosh: "Well, then, what are the others here for?"

—Ex.

Hotel clerk in small town: "I see you are just in from Chicago, Mr. Smith."

Mr. Smith: "No, that's just a moth hole in my coat."

—Ex.

CRIME NOT CLASSED AS NEWS IN 1791

Wine 'ads' Occupied Prominent Place in Old Papers

(by Exchange Service)

Blood curdling crimes were not used in the earlier newspapers of this country. The Virginia Gazette and Advertiser published in Richmond, Virginia, in 1791, says that crimes and sensational triangle mix-ups were not news. It was thought by editors of that time but journalism to place the bad things of the country before the reading public.

Quite in contrast with the old Virginia paper of yesterday is any modern daily newspaper. They "play up" crimes such as murders, thefts, and the such as the big stories of the day. The editors now would laugh in your face if you reminded him that such was not news. But it is news. The people read, talk about it and look forward to the next edition of the paper for further information. The common public desires that out of the ordinary, that with the sensational element which effects their emotions.

It is news that the reading public wants that editors will produce. And as they produce the news that the reading public wants they broaden their sources of advertising at the same time. Advertising offers the financial support that is the stimulus for growth in the newspaper line.

Advertised Wine

The same Virginia Gazette and Advertiser would not play up crime, but it was indeed interesting to notice that one enticing advertisement read that there had been just imported from Cadiz, in the "Snow Maria" excellent Spanish Brandy, Malagra and St. Lucas wines, olives and olive oil that would be sold for cash, corn or wheat. Among the other advertisements were several announcements of auctions, where estates and slaves would be sold to the highest bidders who were to pay cash on the spot or offer other "sufficient security."

That was the journalism of yesterday, we have in every city of any size the newspaper of today, full of crime, murders, successes, and failures and all general technical lines of advance. What will the papers of tomorrow bring to the reading public? Perhaps it will be as far different as colonial journalism and the journalism of today.

—"Daily Lariat"

COLLEGE GRADUATES SELDOM CRIMINALS

So Says Judge in Interview in United States

"Be prepared for your great opportunity when it comes. Learn to take advantage of the lucky breaks that will lead you to success. And in order to do this, I can only say 'Know your stuff!'"

Thus spoke the Hon. George A. Shaughnessy, judge of the municipal court, and a graduate of the Marquette School of Law in 1914 in an interview with the "Marquette Tribune".

Despite his daily contact with the seamy side of life, as he calls it, he still retains an optimistic belief in the preponderance of good over bad in life and refuses to become hardened.

In discussing his experiences with criminals of every age and description, he makes some interesting revelations concerning the college student and crime.

College Criminals Few

"I am happy to say that the percentage of college graduates who have come before me for criminal offenses is very, very small, in fact almost negligible. College students have a big advantage in life and are not subjected to the temptations of the average man and if they are their early training and environment are sufficient protection for them. Contrary to common belief, heredity has nothing to do with criminal tendencies."

When the conversation turned to prospective lawyers and college students in general, the judge advanced his code of success.

"Hard work, first and foremost, then personality, ability, and application are the requisites for success," he said. "I think that there is nothing that is of greater advantage to a law student than getting practical experience while in school, so that in addition to being well grounded in the principles and theories of law, he will know how to apply them when he begins to practice."

Politics No Career

Judge Shaughnessy, in speaking of possible careers for graduates in law, expressed his disapproval of politics as a career and declared that a private practice affords more monetary reward, more personal satisfaction and worth while success. He also believes that the chances for a successful practice of law in Milwaukee are good dispite the great number of lawyers not established here. In addition of recomending that students work while in school, his honor advised debate work as another means of training.

"Debating teaches you to think on your feet and to think quickly. It also trains you to present an argument in the most forcible manner possible. Many people have ideas but it requires a man with speaking ability and kowledge to put it across."

"I aim to give the men and women, the boys and girls, who are brought into my court, a fair chance, and I do this through my probation system. Of the 2,000 cases that have come through my court since 1924, fifty percent were put on probation and only twelve percent were ever returned for another offence.

Encourages Confidence

"My method entails much personal investigation. I get these people into my office and let them tell me all about their offense, the causes and incident which led to it. I interview their friends and relatives and in fact anyone who may be able to give me a clearer insight into the case. Then I decide on a verdict or probation.

"Doctors and alienists agree that up to the age of twenty-five a person is continually forming habits. If these habits are bad, they can be broken before the critical age; if the habits continue to develop after that time they will remain with the person throughout his life. So I try to aid these people in overcoming their evil tendencies by putting them on probation, giving them another chance, and if possible, helping them to get a conception of religion of some kind, a belief in a devine providence."

As evidence of the success of his fairminded policy he displayed stacks of letters from inmates of penal institutions, from probationers, and from those who have devoted themselves to lives of endeavor—letters of amity, appreciation, and confidence—of which he receives an average of twenty a week.

One case after another he reviews, each a story in itself; the minister's son who had gone wrong; the college girl with radical ideas on life, love and religion; the young woman with the intellect of a child and the beauty of Helen of Troy; and the crippled magnate whose financial reverses drove him to crime.

Judge Shaughnessy has led an interesting life since he left Marquette. A graduate of the East Division High school, and of the Milwaukee normal school in 1905, he taught school in Elroy, Wis., for three years before he entered Marquette in 1910, the first year that day law classes were introduced. During his law course, he worked in the offices of Christian Doerfler and continued in his employ upon his graduation. In 1913 he began to practice with the late Dean Max Schoetz of the Law school and Clifton Williams, dean of the School of Law at present. From 1917 to 1919 he practiced privately. After holding the position of assistant district attorney under Winfred C. Zabel, he was elected district attorney of Milwaukee county in 1922 and in 1924, Judge of the municipal court, which position he has held since.

"MARQUETTE TRIBUNE"

T-O-P-I-C-S

Prof. Soothill Replied to Again

Chinese Students' Society Drafts Lengthy Letter Replying to Prof. Soothill's Answer to Their First Statement—Important New Points Brought Up—Chinese Students Here Are Anxious to Establish Their Arguments and Invite a Further Reply—Debate Originated From Prof. Soothill's Lecture Recently in Moyse Hall.

The Editor,
McGill Daily.

The Editor:—

We are glad to receive through your columns Prof. Soothill's reply to our letter of March 7th, but regret to say that he has made it more difficult than ever for us to give effect to our "desire to continue to respect his authority on Chinese matters". Permit us to express our views in the following passages:

First of all, if our readers will kindly compare Prof. Soothill's reply with our letter of March 7th, they will inevitably find that the great majority of our queries addressed to him still remain unanswered and that whatever he has answered he has done so with a bodily reproduction of his own lecture without giving any additional evidence for the support of the statements made therein. his declaration (that "it is not my habit to make public statements without sufficient evidence") to the contrary not-withstanding. Of the 142 lines (lines printed in the McGill Daily) that he has written, at least 87 which constitute the latter part of his letter represent nothing more or less than an exact replica of his lecture—the very thing which we have refuted, of which we have asked for substantiation, and with which, needless to say, we still stand unsatisfied. These 87 lines of generalities and made-up stories he puts forward in his letter, as he did in his lecture, entirely upon his own authority. Our request for "sufficient and clear evidence" has been completely ignored.

He refers us to the familiar enough works of "that careful historian", H. B. Morse. But we have to say that we find in him not a shade of support which Prof. Soothill can justly derive for his partial and die-hard attitude that the wrong which caused the Opium War remained with the Chinese altogether. The very fact that Dr. Morse, the only reference he gives, was a foreign author writing with almost exclusively British material, would seem to be no conclusive proof for Prof. Soothill's sense of fair-play. In his "China and the West" we, indeed, "find the case succinctly stated" but we must waste a regret or two that we do not find it impartially stated. In any case, it is perhaps no good etiquette to cite one's own writings for the verification of one's own statements.

He said he was well aware of the Imperial edicts prohibiting opium but added that these edicts were of mere paper value. By this we take him to mean that the Chinese anti-opium laws were not strictly enforced and that therefore the British merchants were justified in importing opium to China. In our last letter we stated in great detail how the first law of 1729 was enacted interdicting opium, how the new laws had subsequently been made to reinforce it, how energetic Viceroys and officials had carried out the edicts to such an extent that open stations had to be removed from Canton, and finally how Commissioner Lin was appointed to enforce the New Opium Code of 1838 as a last step to stem out the poisonous drug. Prof. Soothill has completely ignored these facts in his letter and put in the "simple and irrefutable facts" of his own. But let us even grant that the Imperial edicts were not enforced at all, as he would seem to insist upon making us believe; nevertheless it behooves Prof. Soothill to remember that there was the law and that the mere fact that it might not have been enforced with full effect by the subordinate officials was no excuse for the merchants, far less the government, of a foreign country to take advantage of the situation and fatten their own pockets in open violation of that law. Today in spite of the 18th Amendment and the Volstead Act, there are large bodies of men in the United States of America who would like to sell and drink intoxicating liquors and who, as a matter of fact, are selling and drinking them. Would any of the British merchants dare to import a single bottle of beer into the American boundary on the ground that the dry law of the latter country has not been effectively enforced or that the American people are willing drinkers of the spiritous liquid? There are dry spots within the British Empire itself, if we are not mistaken, and similarly there are men ready to quench their thirst for wine at the expense of their obedience to law. Would the Chinese merchant be justified, therefore, in smuggling that poisonous substance into those places in flagrant disregard of the legal institutions of the territorial sovereign?

Furthermore would the Chinese government be justified for the same reason in giving legal encouragement and military protection to its own citizens in so doing? We most respectfully request that Prof. Soothill pause and think!

Further, Prof. Soothill has attempted to make the Co-hong appear as a legalized institution, in order to support his much-mistaken thesis that "any smuggling before 1842 was therefore all official". As a matter of fact, this Co-hong was merely a gild of private merchant tolerated by the Chinese Government to carry on **legitimate** trade with the British and foreign merchants in Canton. But, again, let it be granted that the Co-hong was a full-pledged official organ; but is it true that any thing done by an official body should be considered to be official, however inherently obnoxious in its moral character and however flagrantly contradictory to the established law of the land? Is Prof. Soothill not cognizant of the elementary principle of law that even the regularly appointed officials can be sued and punished for non-feasance or mal-feasance in England or in China or anywhere in the world? It would seem unnecessary to point out that he has again drawn the wrong conclusion from the almost right premise.

Is is important to point out in this connexion that we have never charged that the smuggling carried on by the Chartered East India Company was the official action of the British Government; we have merely said that the British Government had committed a wrong in the eyes of both equity and law by placing military force at its disposal to enforce its smuggling.

Prof. Soothill states that "the mere facts that the quantity of opium imported is known and that Chinese students can quote it, is proof that is paid duty, was officialy received and officially sold". But we beg to tell him that we did not quote the figures from any Official Chinese source but from the statistical data of a British origin. The proof for his positive statement that "it paid duty, was officially received and officially sold" has yet to proceed from Prof. Soothill himself.

When we read the remark that "When Commissioner Lin brought around force to bear, Capt. Elliot not only collected all the opium from British dealers, but also bought up the large stocks of traders of all other nationalities, pledging his government to pay" we simply could not resist the belief that Prof. Soothill has got up his statement with the avowed purpose of deceiving his readers. Let us inquire, first of all, what force was brought to bear by Commissioner Lin? It was the force of a boycott! Six days after his arrival at Canton, 1839, Commissioner Lin ordered the English merchants to deliver him all the opium in their possession. At first they were willing to give up a small portion only but he was not satisfied with their partial compliance. He surrounded the factories with pickets, deprived the foreigners of their native servants, and stopped their fresh supplies. This severe measure had the desired effect. By May 4th, more than 20,000 chests of opium, representing a market value of no less than $9,000,000 were delivered to him through Captain Elliot, who must have realized at last the moral as well as the material necessity of conceding to Lin his rightful request. This vast quantity of opium which the Commissioner wished to send overland to Peking was by the Emperor's order destroyed at the Bogue in a very thorough manner The opium was first mixed in trenches with lime and salt and then thrown off into the sea. One man was decapitated for attempting to steal a small quantity to show the Government's sincerity in undertaking to destroy what was harmful to the people rather than to fill her treasury with its sale.

Now, if the English pressure against opium-prohibition in Canton was such that the Chinese authorities had to resort to this means a boycott in order to carry out one of China's own laws within one of China's own territories, we can not but be overwhelmed by the moral courage of Prof. Soothill's in maintaining that England and her representatives were absolutely in the right in the whole ignoble fiasco of 1840.

In spite of our most diligent searches through all the historical records at our disposal, we have failed to find any such statements or any such implication that "Captain Elliot not only collected all the opium from British dealers, but also bought up the large stocks of traders of all other nationalities pledging his government to pay". Nor could we fetch any evidence to show that "Lin now demanded the impossible, namely, a bond from Elliot against any further import by any ship of any nationality".

The truth of the matter is that foreigners not being under Chinese law, Lin ordered every foreign merchant to file a bond binding himself not to engage in the opium trade on penalty of summary execution and confication of ship and cargo. Portuguese and Americans complied with his order, but Elliot refused to give in. To compel the English to put themselves under the Chinese anti-opium law, the Commissioner declared another boycott, cauting the Macao authorities to refuse hospitality to the English and cutting off their supply of water and vegetables from the coast. Thereupon the English had to repair to Hong Kong and they did so because of the drastic pressure of the boycott—not because of the pursuit of Lin's troops, as Prof. Soothill so alarmingly reported.

Two English frigates were then at Chuanpi, and the sailors, being unable to obtain their regular supplies, seized what they needed and caused many unpleasant scenes. The ships also had several encounters with the forts and on Nov. 3rd fought a regular engagement with a fleet of Chinese war junks which were sadly blown up.

On learning of the Chuanpi affair, Emperor Tao Kuang issued an edict (Jan. 3, 1840) severing all trade relations with England.

England on her part, lost no time in sending an expedition to China under the command of Sir Gordon Bremer, subject to the control of Rear-Admiral George Elliot and Captain Elliot, joint Plenipotentiaries, and consisting of 4,000 troops on board 25 transports with a convoy of 15 warships. Soon after their arrival at the mouth of the Canton River in June 1840, Sir Gordon declared a blockade of the port of Canton, amounting to a formal declaration of war against China.

From then on events went ahead rapidly. The Bogue Forts were shelled and taken. Moving northward the English Squadron bombarded and occupied the city of Tinghai on July 4th, Canton city itself was attacked in April 1841. Then fell Amoy (Aug. 26), Tinghai (Sept 26) which the English had departed after the first capture, Chenhai (Oct. 13) in rapid succession to the fire and sword of these British conquerors. Then came in Chapu, Woosung, Shanghai and Chinkiang as the later victims to the impending wrath of the British Navy, thus leading directly to the Treaty of Nanking, signed on Aug. 29, 1842. We have related the whole affair from stem to stern in order that our readers may see and judge the facts for themselves without any detailed refutation on our part of Prof. Soothill's numerous faulty statements.

Prof. Soothill says that he is "unaware of any word by Dr. Martin or Putman Weale reflecting on the conduct of British officers and men" in the war of 1900. Notwithstanding this professed ignorance on his part, the fact nevertheless remains that Weale devotes one of the three entire parts of his "Indiscreet letters from Peking" to a continuous narrative of "The Sack" wherein he describes not graphically, but literally, how the conduct of British officers and men towards women and children can **not** be safely left in the safe-keeping of their well-known chivalry. The words of Dr. Martin's in "The Siege in Peking" are quite plain: he begins his description of the Peking situation after its storming by the foreign soldiery with the exclamation—"What a temptation to plunder!" Then he goes on to say, "..... the commanders, thought announcing their intention to forbid looting, appear to be in no hurry to impose a check on the mingled wrath and cupidity of their men. The old practice is dear to the hearts of the soldiery. There is no nation whose soldiers have not taken part in it. I even heard of a soldier who had loaded a wheelbarrow with silver nuggets.....It was impossible to pass through the street in the vicinity of the Great Front Gate without encountering soldiers of various nationalities who, making signs to the passer-by, stealthily drew from their sleeves or pockets, silver, gems, small works of art, and curios of all descriptions. Some of them (officers) allow their soldiers practically unlimited license, others, notably the British Generals, forbid all private embezzlement and collect as far as possible, every sort of plunder into a common stock to be sold at auction for the common benefit.....for weeks caravans of mules and donkeys and often long trains of wagons, all under the British or Japanese flags, might be seen wending their way to the headquarters of one or other of those nations, laden with abandoned treasure, silk, furs and grain. Well were it had they confined themselves to the looting of empty houses. Some of them, I blush to say, violated the sacredness of the homes of poor families who had been unable to escape. Nor were these (military) authorities slow to exercise a similar liberty on their own account. Places more august and sacred than princes' mansions were seized for their own use and that of their soldiers. General Gaselee (British) pitched his camp within the holy grounds (the temenos) of the Temple of Heaven, and made his headquarters in the Emperor's carriage park" (pp. 131-135.) We have even records showing that

"Every outraged woman died a virgin undefiled,
And every hewn-up infant was a Bethlehem's holy child."

and these are referred to, though briefly, by Archibald Little, in his excellent book "Gleanings from Fifty years in China" (p. 305.)

In regard to his statement that British concessions in China constitute but 2½ sq. miles, we beg to quote here some figures from the China Year Book of 1926, which gives the areas of the British concessions in the following manner:

Tientsin (Entirely British), 1,013 acres.

Shanghai (foreign concession, French concessions not included, predominately British), 8½ sq. m.

Chinkiang (Entirely British), 11½ sq. m.

Amoy (International Settlement, predominately British), 1½ sq. m.

Hankow (Entirely British), 115 acres.

Shamen (Entirely British), 300,000 sq. Yds.

There are several places, notably Kiukiang, which are omitted by mistake in the Year Book and we therefore can not produce their figures. But there is sufficient proof that the British concession in China constitute far more than 2½ sq. miles. Moreover, as we pointed out in our previous letter, Prof. Soothill wilfully neglected to mention any of the territorial leases and cessions, which, in the layman's mind, are included within the general term "concessions", and which Prof. Soothill did not carefully exclude from that general term in his lecture, which must therefore be characterized as misleading, to say the least. Prof. Soothill reiterated the point that "every yard was bought from the owners and fully paid for and regularly discharges its Land Tax to the Chinese Government." May we reiterate our request that Prof. Soothill let us know what rates were paid and how much Land Tax is discharged every year?

Finally we must disclaim all intention for any personal abuse against Prof. Soothill. Although he has chosen to heap national abuse upon us as a people, we have not taken up the gauntlet from the ground. His insistence upon distinguishing between the Manchu Government and the Chinese people is also a bit thick. Much as we may dislike our Manchu rulers, we were and still are at one with them in regard to the Opium War and the whole question of British and foreign aggression. It is to be noticed that we used the past tense uniformly throughout our first article, because we chose to believe that his lecture of March 5 at McGill was but an impulsive stroke of the moment and that it would be quite different were he called upon to deliver it ever again. But since he has made a firm stand in its defence in his letter of March 21st, we are forced to conclude that that lecture, erroneous and untenable as it is, represents a part of his true rational self. However, we must say that we are not engaged in any personal duel with Prof. Soothill, but that we are merely engaged with him in a search for truth and nothing but the truth. Our only hope is that Prof. Soothill will approach us with the same attitude. Regarding all points reviewed above, we are open to conviction, if conviction Prof. Soothill can give. And we will submit all evidences for our statements upon request on the condition that we be exempted from the charge of plagiarism.

THE CHINESE STUDENT CLUB
of McGill University.

:-: *Canada and her Heritage* -:-

INDIANS AND SUGARING

How Original Americans Taught Us How to Make Maple Sugar

Canada's aboriginal inhabitants, the redmen, left as legacies not only the canoe, the snowshoe and the toboggan, but also that valuable article of food and wholesome delicacy, maple sugar. When the first settlers arrived the Indians in springtime brought out their largest pots and kettles and proceeded to make syrup and sugar. The passing on of this knowledge was a boon to the settlers, because in a land that was well supplied with fish and game and wild fruit, and in which grain and vegetables soon became abundant, the two food necessities difficult to obtain were sugar and salt. In addition to their immediate uses these commodities were necessary to preserve foods; sugar for the conserving of fruit, and salt for curing fish and meats. Sons of pioneers have left on record how that, after the year's supply of maple sugar had been made the fruits in their season would be preserved in pioneer style. The strawberries, ripening first, would be boiled in sugar and the conserve then poured into a keg and covered with a layer of powdered maple sugar. Following the strawberries came raspberries, blackberries, blueberries and plums and cranberries, all of which would be treated in like manner; and the hope of the children of the family was that before winter arrived the keg would be quite full of alternate layers of conserve and sugar. In those days no thrifty housewife thought her family's needs were provided for unless she had stored on a high shelf in a cool place a row of "loaves" of maple sugar made by cooling the said sugar in milk pails.

As settlement advanced and population increased maple sugar making came to have a social significance. "Sugaring-off" time was made the occasion for any evening party of young people in the woods, when under the thin disguise of assisting the sugar maker, there was much sleigh-riding, racing of horses to the sugar "bush", eating of hot sugar cooled in snow, paying of forfeits and general jollity. It was in fact a sort of spring festival marking the demise of King Winter. After the season's supply of syrup and sugar had been made, buckwheat cakes and maple syrup became during the spring months the national breakfast dish.

According to the Forest Service of the Department of the Interior, the sap of all the maples contains sugar and in pioneer days, in times of scarcity, even the Manitoba maple, the least productive of the family in this respect, was tapped for the purpose of boiling sap to obtain sugar. In commercial practice, however, only the sugar maple (Acer Saccharum) is tapped for sugar making.

With the passing of the pioneer stage and the opening of transportation routes the industry became relatively less important and maple food products—sugar, syrup, butter and cream—are now generally considered luxuries, but with increasing population and wealth the market is continually broadening. The most popular form of the product of maple sap is syrup, the manufacture of which has now reached a high state of excellence and efficiency. It is sold in sealed containers, glass jars, and bottles, and, like honey, has its light and dark varieties. Most people like the thin, almost colorless liquid, but others, remembering happy days in the woods, prefer a thicker syrup with a rich amber color and a good "bouquet", and the modern maple sugar maker is able to supply both demands.

Maple syrup and sugar, being a breath from the stirring days of our early history, Indians, furs, and log cabins are recalled by the inimitable flavor of this truly Canadian product. The making of maple delicacies is a woods industry which conserves the forest, and whether the operations be conducted in the most modern plant or in the old-fashioned sugar-house, the product is redolent of thrilling adventure and glorious romance in early Canada.

ESTALL AND HINDS WIN DEBATING CUP

(Continued from page one.)

eral. But sentiment is only a minor consideration. The speaker here compared a country to a large business house where sentiment should be entirely divorced.

As far as the increase of prosperity is concerned, riches would flow into Canada once the political barrier should be removed. There would be no loss of nationality. Since each state in the Union retains its own laws and privileges, so would the provinces have equal rights.

Canadian and American policies are almost the same and Canadian politicians carry on much the same as do the American politicians. Thus the political associations form no barrier.

The fusion of both states is inevitable and quite natural and its results would be satisfactory. It would absolve us of the obligation of joining England in a war in some remote part of the world, a war in which we are in no way connected perhaps and which means absolutely nothing to us.

In conclusion the speaker said that Canada is culturally, physically and mentally similar to the United States, and both countries merging into one would thus establish a security of peace such as we have never enjoyed before.

Hinds said that in the statements he was to bring forth, he spoke for the majority of the Canadian people. The spirit of submission is contrary to the best wishes of the people. Annexation implies a change of allegiance. There is a certain reluctance on the part of any people to engage in civil war, and never has a change of allegiance taken place without civil war. Difference of opinion would mean strife in our midst.

In Canada there is being developed a unique personality, different to that of the American. Every man and every culture has contributed something to the world of thought, and if this development of Canadian personality be smothered, it would be lost to the world.

The speaker expressed disapproval of the St. Lawrence waterways project. The fact that some parts of Canada may benefit by it is true, but only to the detriment of other parts.

Zaltin maintained that the personalities of Americans and Canadians are the same. We all read the same books, papers, have the same means of amusement and recreation and most of our institutions are very similar.

Political union would mean commercial union. Political disputes would be erradicated. Canada's markets are below the line. We would have free trade. Natural intercourse prevented by the customs, is damaging to our prosperity. Canada needs and wants free markets in the United States, and thus, I maintain, its prosperity would be greatly increased.

Estall said that his opponent had disregarded the discussion of annexation for that of free trade.

The lack of annexation is not a hindrance to the influx of American Capital. Sentiment and nationality also stand in the way of annexation and both these factors play a great part in our lives.

He insisted that Canadian and American institutions are different in many respects, and both people hold different points of view.

Mr. Culliton, of the Department of Economics, Saul Hayes, B.A., and Miles Gordon, B.A., were the judges. L. C. Carroll presided. In rendering the decision, Mr. Culliton criticized the speakers and said that Estall was the best speaker on the floor. Saul Hayes stated that the affirmative had lost because they had not adhered to the main argument, that instead of stressing the annexation of Canada to the United States, they had dwelt largely on free trade.

FRESHMAN WON PAPINEAU CUP FOR SPEAKING

tern farmers, of the St. Lawrence river as the central channel of Canadian development and enterprise, and of the value of the hydraulic power to Ontario and Quebec.

M. Weinberg was the next to speak. He stated that a waterway project would be detrimental to the interests of Canada and then proceeded to elaborate upon the question of water power. Of the power to be gained in the above venture 37 per cent would belong to Canada, while four-fifths of cost of the venture would be borne by the United States. Now the United States, he said, would not be willing to invest a majority of capital in order to obtain a small amount of hydraulic power, which they need badly. W. H. Budden then advised everybody to remember their British heritage. The future of Canada depends on the developing of the Dominion's natural resources in a sane and proper manner.

H. C. Goldenberg made the statement that the difference in marine insurance was to be carefully considered, as well as the fact that the river is only open for navigation for a period of five months. Again this waterway scheme would compete with the Hudson's Bay Railway, which is now under construction.

Harold B. Lande refuted the remarks made by one of the affirmative supporters. "Were the project put through", he said, "Montreal would suffer. Its superior position would be supplemanted by such cities as Duluth, Chicago, or any other western town situated at the head of the waterway." The speaker then advocated Canada for the Canadians. Again he did not like the U.S. attitude in proposing such a venture. Speaking metaphorically and quoting Virgil he remarked, "Timeo Danaos in Dona Ferentes", meaning "I fear the Greeks when bringing gifts", and refering to the United States.

A. M. Klein then addressed the House and amid much wit, suggested the argument of political complications. The U.S. wishes to expand and we must be very cautious in our dealings with her," he stated. J. Edmison, Dave Lewis and M. C. Herman argued from the point of view of Canada holding her own with regards to canals, shipping and economic annexation.

A. Feiner and Lionel Rubin stressed the absolute futility and uselessness of the undertaking, especially in the matter of cost. "There is no need to increase the national debt," Rubin stated. "Again there is no reason for jeopardising the interests of Canada in the proposal of a scheme where in the outcome is quite doubtful. The United States will invest in and obtain control of the Canadian waterway, for she has everything to gain, while Canada has very little to gain. The Dominion should not enter into rash negotiations," he concluded.

Max Slapack and A. E. Laverty were the final speakers. Then Hon. Herbert Marler rendered the judges' decision. He remarked that all speakers did exceedingly well, their method of delivery being of the finest type. Again the judges found it a difficult task in selecting a winner from among the speeches that were made.

Before the conclusion of the competition, a motion of thanks to the Arts Faculty for the use of their Room, to the judges and to Col. Bovey as chairman, was passed unanimously. B. M. Alexandor reminded the speakers that the final meeting of the Debating Union would take place on Monday at 5, in the McGill Union, in order to conclude business and elect officers to the executive and standing committee for the coming year. All interested in the fostering of debating are urged to be present.

REGRETS

Well, now the list of exams is up,
And we must do some plugging;
No more will we in company sup,
For we must do some plugging.

The Union will soon be empty now,
While we are gamely plugging;
No more of prank or of happy row,
For we must do some plugging.

No more of dances or parties say,
For we must do some plugging;
For the exams are on list for May,
And we must do some plugging.

H.H.

"What's the difference between Noah's Ark and Joan of Arc?"

"One was made of wood and the other was maid of Orleans."

FIFTEEN ATHLETES FOR INDOOR MEET

McGill Indoor Track Meet Tonight at Craig Drill Hall

Fifteen McGill track athletes are entered in the McGill indoor track meet taking place tonight at 8 at the Craig street Drill Hall. Montreal Harrier Club, M.A.A.A. and the different high schools of Montreal will also be represented.

A feature of the meet will be the senior and junior high school relay races with eleven teams entered in both.

Several members of last year's intercollegiate track squad are competing tonight, among them W. Fraser Cameron, Brown and Consiglio.

The entries:—

60 Yard Dash.

McGill—Fraser W., Cameron E.; Montreal Harriers—Connors C.; M.A.A.A.—Weir C., Tilley J., Melkinson A., McKeshonnesy J. M.

300 Yard Run.

McGill—Harris H., Baker H.; Montreal Harriers—Connors C.; M.A.A.A.—Tilley J., Montabone W. J.

600 Yard Run.

McGill—Lemesurier H.; Montreal Harriers—Bailey W.; M.A.A.A.—Weir C., Poure M., Wilson A., Tilley J., Sadler J., Montabone W. J.

1000 Yard Run.

McGill—Brown K., Barclay W., Lord T. D., Billingsley L. W.; M.A.A.A.—Poure M., Wilson A., Docherty A., Sadler J.

2 Mile Run.

McGill—Balmer L., Calhoun R. B., Billingsley L. W.; M.A.A.A.—Froulston, C., Smith W., Togson F. J.

High Jump.

McGill—Horn, Fraser W., Costello, Lemessurier H., Consiglio W.; M.A.A.A.—King W.

One Mile Relay

McGill—Harris M., Baker H., Lemessurier H., Brown K.; M.A.A.A.—Weir C., Poure M., Wilson A., Docherty A., Frankton C. Tilley J., Montabone W. J.

Senior High School Relay.

Loyola High School—1 Team. K. Scott, M. Gravel, S. Gorman, D. Ryan, C. McVey.

West Hill High School—1 Team. C. Husband, S. Isbits, R. Weston, L. Weston, C. Carnell, D. Dunbar.

Westmount High School—1 Team. H. Chisholm, D. Stapleton, M. Sadler, C. Hope, J. Atkinson.

High School of Montreal—1 Team. M. Decarla, W. R. Essery, F. Kerlance, H. D. Ward.

Junior High School Relay.

Catholic High School—2 Teams. R. Mongeau, W. M. Mayka, R. H. Michaels, H. J. Bambrick, P. K. Griffin, A. R. Grubert, W. Kusnieryk, L. McLean, W. Wranken, J. E. Dunne.

West Hill High School—1 Team. W. McDonald, W. Tait, D. Reid, C. Vineberg, S. Taylor.

Westmount High School—1 Team. Walter Markham, Jr., C. Cowan, B. McDonald, J. G. Tester, Starke (sub).

Loyola High School—2 Teams. P. Quinn, P. Basketville, D. Hefferman, C. Young, G. McGinnis, J. McIlhorne, J. Costinu, D. Young, F. Davies, F. Darche.

High School of Montreal—1 Team. S. M. Anderson, D. Bain, A. Osterman, R. Pell.

DISTRIBUTION OF AWARDS IS SET FOR APRIL 16

(Continued from page one.)

T. Buchanan, Mort Gibbons, H. Goddard, W. W. Laidley, E. Quinn.

Second Grade Colour

Rugby Club—J. Brown, E. Carson, D. A. Doherty, S. R. Granger, O. E. Kritzwiser, L. I. Littlefield, Jack Moar, C. Petch, L. Sharpe, T. D. Robertson, S. F. Blundell, G. W. Halpenny, R. P. Jones, A. J. O'Meara, H. L. Richard, W. C. Stockwell, P. J. Sise, F. B. White, J. K. Wolever.

English Rugby—J. C. Turner.

Soccer Club—(With shield) T. H. Doherty.

Tennis Club—J. P. McInerny, W. F. McMartin, C. E. Pacaud, C. H. Peters, H. P. Sabouring.

Track Club—I. A. Balmer, H. M. Church, C. H. Hands, M. J. Poupore.

Basketball Club—H. Blumenstein, G. W. Faulkner, A. A. Grossman, F. B. Weldon, J. K. Young.

W and F Club—H. Boyce, C. Brain, H. Doren, B. Mussleman, S. Schleiffer, L. Stein, L. Trudel, S. Berger, C. Bernstein, C. Church, J. Ciley, D. Derrick, S. Gordon, N. Kupkin, J. C. Quinlin, A. Randazzo, E. Touzel, K. H. Brown, H. J. Desbarats, A. T. McKergow.

Gymnastic Club—(With shield) R. Caron, W. Consiglio.

Hockey Club—R. B. Bell, H. M. Farquharson, O. E. Kritzwiser, C. J. McGerrigle, R. McMahon, T. D. Robertson, G. L. Coleman, J. P. Diplock, L. Ireland, L. C. Lighthall, D. Pope, G. D. Rowley, A. E. Waugh.

Winter Outing Club—H. Bolton, W. Perkin.

Swimming Club—Mort Gibbons.

Water Polo—(With Shield) F. M. Bourne, V. Clarkson, P. Matthams.

Third Grade Colour

Rugby Club—J. T. Altimas, F. Taylor, G. P. Baker, P. D. Dalton, G. V. Faulkner, A. M. Harris, E. H. Johnson, A. Lapin, J. L. Rankin, E. W. Robbins, G. A. Simpson, A. Swabey, W. E. Wight, C. Parish, B. R. Tarbox, R. Bernstein, C. J. Armitage, H. J. Erdrich, A. F. Laurie, J. D. Mills, C. W. McNeil, J. G. Reed, J. A. Reilly.

Harrier Club—I. A. Balmer, R. B. Calhoun.

Golf Club—A. R. Hartfield, J. M. Marler, L. Ryan, A. T. Thom, T. S. Fitzrandolph, G. Faulkner.

Track Club—E. E. Brown, V. P. Cummings, W. G. Fraser, F. W. Hanlon, J. Hutchins, J. E. H. Springings, F. E. Weldon.

Basketball Club—R. S. Hayden, S. A. McLean, C. Munro, E. Silverman, E. Wykes, R. B. Calhoun, L. W. Feigenbaum, P. O. Galbraith, K. C. Mills, E. R. Wykes.

Gymnastic Club—(With shield) C. E. Pacaud, W. Davis.

Hockey Club—J. Bedbrooke, F. R. Brown, T. H. Durley, J. C. Hutchison, A. Love, D. F. Smith.

Winter Outing Club—W. Ball, I. Balmer, H. Campbell-Brown, E. Johnson.

Class Numerals

Rugby Club—J. C. Binnie, H. M. Farquharson, W. M. Ford, T. H. Fish, I. E. Dezwirek, S. Klein, T. I. Levine, A. B. Love, C. B. Marshall, L. L. Rubin, S. N. Schachter, W. P. Sampson, H. O. Singer, J. E. Seybold, M. A. Schwartz, E. Baker, H. Banks, H. Boyce, E. Brodhead, R. B. Call, S. Carter, W. Denman, C. Kingston, W. Leacey, H. LeMessurier, J. Maughan, D. Puddicombe, J. Piper, D. Smith, J. S. Taylor, J. Thompson, W. J. Veitch, W. Wight, J. Whalen.

Soccer Club—J. G. Acena, C. Brain, H. R. Brownell, J. B. Francis, G. A. Gonzalez, P. P. Muller, H. T. McCabe, W. T. Stobart, R. L. Williams.

Harrier Club—W. Ball, I. A. Balmer, F. Calder, R. B. Calhoun, C. L. Copland, M. C. T. Hill, J. M. King, F. L. MacNaughton, W. H. Moore, H. R. Ross, C. K. Rowan-Legge.

Track Club—E. G. Adams, W. A. Barclay, F. T. Brown, K. H. Brown, R. B. Calhoun, E. Cameron, J. M. King, H. LeMesurier, R. de W. MacKay, H. E. Palmer, M. Powers, F. S. Urquhart, E. R. Wykes.

Basketball Club—G. R. Addie, H. N. Church, S. Covshoff, B. A. Crain, G. W. Halpenny, P. Stattner.

Hockey Club—R. C. Adams, W. A. Baldwin, W. A. Cramp, T. R. Durley, H. L. Eberts, J. C. King, H. D. McCarthay, E. C. Perley, P. J. Slattery, G. P. Baker, A. S. Carter, J. G. Deacon, C. S. Hill, E. N. Rhodes, E. W. Robbins, W. B. Seaton, A. Swabey, L. S. Webster.

Water Polo—C. Bourne, H. Merserau, J. Paton, H. Price, G. Maughan, M. Wingold.

SENIOR HOCKEY

The senior hockey picture will be taken in the Union at 5 on Monday. All senior players must be out early to receive uniforms for the picture. All players who still have equipment out must hand it in on Monday. This is imperative.

SWIMMING CLUB

The Annual Meeting of the McGill Swimming Club will be held on Tuesday, at 5 o'clock in the Union. All students interested in swimming are urged to be present.

McGibbon, Mitchell Casgrain, McDougall and Stairs

Victor E. Mitchell, D.C.L., K.C.; A. Chase Casgrain, K.C.; Errol M. McDougall, K.C.; Gilbert S. Stairs, K.C.; Pierre F. Casgrain, K.C., M.P.; John W. P. Ritchie, K.C.; Demers; E. J. Waterson; Jacques Senecal.

Advocates, Barristers, etc.

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GRADUATE SKI CLUB IS BEING ORGANIZED

Will Maintain Lodge and Ski-Jump in Laurentians

Due to the efforts of several men well-known in the world of winter sports, a new ski club is being formed under the direction of Col. Wilfred Bovey, W. B. Thompson, H. S. Maxwell, and A. H. Pangman.

This club will be known as the Red Wing Ski Club and will be an association of graduate skiers who have an active interest in the sport and will carry out a program in co-operation with the McGill Winter Outing Club. In this manner the club will be of great benefit both to the graduates an to the undergraduates whom they will be thus enabled to coach in preparation for the inter-collegiate meets.

The Red Wing Ski Club is seeking membership in the Canadian Amateur Ski Association and also in the Ski Club of Great Britain.

The Red Wing will maintain premises in the Laurentians near Piedmont and Saint Sauveur, where they will occupy a suitable lodge. The club intends to introduce Slalom and downhill racing and will also select a hill suitable for a ski-jump which could be improved and built up to accord with championship requirements. It is hoped that the inter-collegiate championships may be held here within the next few years.

Organization meetings will be held in the fall to further consider the prospects. The executive consists of Col. Bovey, Hon. President; W. B. Thompson, President; H. S. Maxwell, Vice-President; and A. H. Pangman, Secretary-Treasurer. It is worth noting that all these men are actively interested in winter sports, as has not in the past always been the case with similar organizations.

All graduates are eligible for application for membership, which is elective by the club.

COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE CONSTITUTION

(Continued from page one.)

uation of student affairs in the form of a general investigation. Though barely the required hundred attended the meeting less than ten percent of the members of the Undergraduate Society discussion was lively.

E. Casey, President of the Council, called the meeting to order at five thirty, and, awaiting a quorum for the reading of the motion, asked the proposer and seconder to discuss their proposal. Stuart Allen, the proposer, said that he had noticed that during this session and previous ones the executive work of the many student organisations has fallen on the shoulders of a few men. "Organisations cannot flourish properly if insufficient time is given to their direction," he declared. The purpose of the motion was not to limit the number of offices only, but to spread the offices more and to give opportunity to a greater number of students.

Jack Duckworth, the seconder, emphasized the fact that they were not trying to interfere in any way with the liberty of the students. "We have at heart the honor of our Alma Mater," he said. Men filling too many positions are office-holders but not office dischargers. He remarked that it might be wise for faculty presidents to act also as representatives on the Council. "We are not concerned about the fate of the motion as it stands, but hope for an acceptance of the principle."

With the motion before the house, Gordon Nairn declared that though he approved of the idea, he believed that a committee should take over the matter. D. Munroe pointed out that the whole question of student government should be looked into. He believed that all undergraduate societies should be under the Council. A general committee could look into other things besides investigating the question of limitation of offices.

J. P. Manion asked that the motion be further studied, as the various clauses might be open to change. Once passed, this could not be done. In answer, E. Casey pointed out that the motion could either be defeated by vote or be withdrawn. He believed that the whole question of student government should be investigated.

Stuart Allen said that he and Jack Duckworth were quite prepared to withdraw the motion as long as the principle of the thing was approved of. Harris moved that the motion should be placed in the hands of a committee who could either adopt it or reject it, but Gordon Nairn objected on the ground that if rejected by this committee the question would be automatically dropped. Correcting him Casey pointed out that, once passed on to the committee, a vote would be necessary to cancel it. The proposers then withdrew their motion.

D. Munroe, in anticipation of a new motion, remarked that the whole question was one for careful study, and that the conclusion reached should be one which would stand for some time. An investigation committee should have representation from the Council and the undergraduate societies, as well as advice from former councils and from the student body in general. Investigation should be immediate, in order that the results might be studied and applied at the opening of the next session.

With this in mind, he proposed "That the present constitution and system of election of the Students Executive Council be thoroughly investigated and that a committee of five be appointed to investigate and report to the Council before July the first." Following the seconding of this motion it was carried by an unanimous vote.

INTERMEDIATE BASKETBALL

All equipment has to be checked in with the Athletic Office before next Monday, so all intermediates are requested to leave their equipment in Mr. Van Wagner's office today or Monday at the latest. Please do this at once as we must get this equipment of our hands.

G. D. O. Jones,
Manager.

CHESS CLUB MEETS

The Chess Club will hold a meeting this afternoon at 3 o'clock in the Union. Officers for the next session will be elected and some special matters will be discussed.

IMPERIAL THIS WEEK
"The Leopard Lady"
is the photoplay attraction this week.
"The Blue Slickers"
a musical revue featuring Marie White, Jerry Derr and Jack Howe will headline the vaudevile bill.
Also 5 other B. F. Keith-Albee Vaudeville Acts.



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VILMA BAZAMP
Violioniste
Quartette from Riedletto
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DR. GIFFORD WILL TALK ON JESUS

One of Series at Young Men's Forum

What Jesus thought about war and wealth, will be the text of Dr. W. A. Gifford, B.A., Th.D., who will speak on Sunday March 25th at the Young Men's Forum Central Y.M.C.A.

Dr. Gifford who is Professor of Church History at the Montreal Theological Colleges, is well known as a speaker and writer on religious and social questions. In addition to his class work at the University, he is in great demand as a speaker to student Groups and Conferences. "The significance of Jesus" will be the theme of the last four addresses during the month of April. The speakers are especially outstanding in the persons of Dr. W. A. Gifford, of Montreal, Dr Clayton C. Morrison, Editor of the "Christian Century", Rev. F. J. Moore, Dr. W. T. Brown and Dr. Richard Roberts of Toronto.

In the last series an attempt will be made to crystallise into a tenable religion, a practical philosophy of life, and all that has been brought forward in previous meetings at the Forum. Many and divergent have been the views of Jesus and religion, ranging from the Jewish view on the one extreme, to the Conservative Protestant on the other. But throughout the whole series, has been evident, the common factor, the desire to know Jesus and fully understand his way of life. That the so-Called modernism does not carry with it a breaking up of the old religion, or the discarding of the essentials of Christianity, but implies rather a return to those same essentials—such has been the keynote of the Forum addresses so far. The continued emphasis has been upon the personality of the historic Jesus, and his way of life for men.

The meetings still to be held at the Forum are as follows: What did Jesus think about war and wealth? Dr. Gifford. The meaning of Jesus to the Historic Church, Rev. Moore of U. of T. The meaning of Jesus for the Modern Church, Prof. Brown, Victoria College, Toronto. The meaning of Jesus for the modern world, Dr. Roberts of Toronto, and The meaning of Jesus for the individual by Dr. Morrison, Editor, "Christian Century".

THERMITE BEATEN BY SODIUM METAL

(Continued from page one)

here was below the power house where the ice had jammed and was piling up waters above the level of the exhaust from the turbines causing, again, loss of output. Thermite was again used, and in ten days the river was down to its normal level. It remained stationary for some time depending on the weather and on the next cold spell started to rise again when the treatment was repeated.

At Asbestos, Que. Dr. Barnes had a somewhat different problem to tackle. The asbestos ore was freezing over in the dumps, and sticking to the conveying cars and machinery. This case was treated by spreading calcium chloride over the dumps and cars, which forms a low freezing brine. Nearly a carload of chloride per day is used, and it is found that the cost of the material is more than repaid by the increased output possible.

The fourth and last big problem involved the sinking of a 400 ton crib through three feet of solid ice. This was opposite Three Rivers. The crib covered 10,000 sq. ft. and was 475 ft around. The contractors were contemplating sawing around the crib and then knocking away the blocks under the supporting piers. This would have been very expensive whereas Dr. Barnes used only 5 tons of calcium chloride. This was placed all around the crib, rotting away the ice, and allowing it to gradually sink. Only two days were required by this method.

Many enquiries have been received by Dr. Barnes from other countries including Norway, Sweden, Russia, Holland, Germany and Czecho-Slovakia. Alaska is also interested. He has devoted considerable time to this correspondence, and is also quite busy writing a book on Ice Engineering.

In addition to all this work, Dr Barnes has been doing extensive research on new agents for ice destruction. The use of calcium chloride has already been mentioned. It is essentially a dissolving agent. Calcium carbide has also given good results. When it comes in contact with water acetylene gas is given off, and the disintegrating action is due to the pressure of the gas and partly to its chemical action. Research on the use of carbide is being finance by the Carborundum company.

Anchor Ice is another important phase of Dr. Barnes work. This ice collects on rocks, etc during the night and is loosened and destroyed by certain of the sun's rays. These have been imitated by high power electric lamps with no little success. Mecury and neon lamps are to be tried soon.

Several pictures of the action of sodium on blocks of ice were shown in natural, colours. The ice often glows for 10 seconds, with a yellowish color, before the explosion. In the explosion itself the blocks of ice jump all over the place, and sodium is sometimes blown 100 yards away. It is particularly for this reason that it is so dangerous to handle, for it explodes on coming in contact with any moisture. As with thermite, the highly penetrating rays assist disintegration.

SAYS LOVE POSSIBLE THOUGH PAST THIRTY

Psychologist Says Will Durant Makes Mistake

(By Exchange Service.)

Will Durant started all the argument when he claimed that true love was impossible after one had passed the 30-year mark. Since then everyone from Ring Lardner to Billy Phelps has had his say on the qucation. And now we have the view of Dr. Francis N. Maxfield, well known professor in the psychology department at Ohio State University.

"The statement is undoubtedly false," said Dr. Maxfield. "What Durant probably meant to say was that highly romantic love after the age of 30 is not a common thing. I have seen in many instances a display of true romantic feeling between individuals well over 30.

"There are many cases of which I should like to tell you, but I hesitate to violate confidences," continued the doctor as he gazed across the campus from his office window. "I remember one instance of a man well over 80 and a woman of 50 who had a love affair of unquestioned sincerity."

"Such tendencies are more often found in men, are they not?" asked the reporter.

"Yes, I believe so," answered Dr. Maxfield. "Still the most romantic period of a woman's life often occurs between the ages of 27 and 33, after inhibitions acquired through training have been broken down. Usually the object of these awakened affections is her own husband," he added.

"That is often called the 'dangerous age' isn't it?" questioned the reporter.

"So it is. You know it is hard for a person to realize he is getting old. He always looks upon himself as being much younger than he thought of his father at the same age. Children can seldom understand it when their widowed mother or father desires a second marriage, but in the eyes of the parent the experience is truly romantic. Yes, I would say that romantic love after 30 positively exists and often to a degree that equals that displayed in youth," he concluded.

"Bobby" inquired his pa, "did you wash your face before the music teacher came."

"Yep".

"And your hands"

"And your ears?"

"Well" said Bobby, I washed the one that would be next to her.

Notices

Notices must be legibly written on one side of the paper only and must be in the McGill Daily office before eight o'clock on the night previous to publication. Brevity is essential. Under no circumstances will notices be accepted over the telephone.

McGILL UNIVERSITY
EXTRA-MURAL COURSE

Language:—An introduction to Linguistics.

3—Language of Tomorrow—Thurs. Mar. 29th.

Lecturer: C. H. Carruthers, Associate Professor of Classics, Lecturer in Philology, Room 44, Arts Building, 5 p.m. Admission free.

SUSPENSIONS FROM ATHLETICS

The following men are reinstated:- Rowley, G. D. Med. I; McInnes, A. Sci. III; Sabourin, R. Law. I; Vineberg, A. M. Med. V; Gill, F. Com. II.

TRACK PRACTICES

Those wishing to compete in the Indoor Meet on March 24th may now practice at Montreal High Gym. on Tuesdays and Thursdays at 5 o'clock.

HISTORICAL CLUB

The last meeting of the Historical Club will take place at 8.15 p.m. on Tuesday, March 27, at the residence of Professor Adair, 685 University Street.

Papers will be read by H. C. Goldenberg and B. M. Alexandor on "Nationalism in Europe" and "The United States of Europe."

ARTS '28

All those who have not had their graduation pictures taken as yet will kindly do so as soon as possible.

C.O.T.C. SIGNAL TRAINING

Applications are now being received from members of the C.O.T.C. who wish to take the course in signal training at the Royal School of Signals at Camp Borden.

Candidates should be students who are taking practical science.

Cadets attending the course will be granted the rank of temporary 2nd Lieutenants and attached to the Royal Canadian Signallers. They will receive the regular training of officers of the Signal Corps, instruction being progressive through visual telegraphy, line telegraphy to wireless telegraphy.

MACCABAEAN CIRCLE

The annual meeting of the Maccabaean Circle will be held on March 25 in the McGill Union at 3 o'clock. Program: Presentation of reports for the year and election of officers for the coming year.

TUITION IN ENGLISH

Any one wishing private coaching in first or second year English can make appointments by communicating with S. I. Hayakawa, care of the Redpath Library.

MEDICAL CLASS PRESIDENTS

Will the class presidents in the Medical Faculty please make immediate returns from the sale of Red and White Revue Cabaret Ckets to Mr. Fletcher.

MEDICAL STUDENTS

Will the following men please report to Miss Heasley without delay: H. W. Weldman, Chas. N. Sullivan, R. H. Spooner, Theo. Roy, John MacKinnon, C. M. Macleod, Neil Macdonald, M. E. Leonard, M. D. Leigh, J. Land, J. Heusner, E. W. Holt, M. J. Fox, A. M. Craus, R. P. Coddington, C. L. Copland, L. F. Berlinguet.

MEDICAL SOCIETY

The regular meeting of the McGill Medical Society will be held on Monday, March 26th, at 8.00 in the Assembly Hall. The speaker will be Dr. A. H. Gordon.

INDOOR RIFLE CLUB

The Club will hold its last D.C.R.A. match in the M.H.S. range on Saturday afternoon at 2.00 p.m. All members are requested to be on hand.

JEWISH STUDENTS

Jewish students at McGill are invited to attend a meeting of the Temple Centre of Emanuel on Monday, March 26th at 8.15 when Dr. Krass of Temple Emanuel of New York will speak on "Marriage and Divorce." Prior to the lecture, Mr. George M. Brewer, organist of the Temple, will give an organ recital. The meeting take place in the Temple proper.

COMMERCIAL SOCIETY

The annual "Booster Meeting" of the Commercial Society will be held in the Union on Tues., March 27 at 8 p.m. All Commercial men are asked to be present. Refreshments will be served.

WINTER OUTING CLUB

Meeting on Monday at 5 in the Union for the election of officers for next year. New Graduates Ski Club to be formed. All out.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIBERS

The attendion of subscribers to the McGill Annual is drawn to the fact that notice of the dates of distribution to the various faculties, etc, will be made known through the medium of notices placed in the Union and on the Campus.

LABOUR CLUB

The Annual General Meeting, will be held at 5.00 o'clock Monday April 2nd in Strathcona Hall. All members are urged to attend.

M. W. S.

M.W.S.S. ELECTIONS

We hereby call for nominations for President of the M.W.S.S. for the coming year. All nominations are to be in the hands of the president by Tuesday, March 27th. These are to be proposed, seconded and signed by 10 people.

Elections to take place on Friday, March 30, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

R.V.C. MUSIC CLUB

The final meeting of the year will take place Thursdy, March 29th, at 4 p.m. in R.V.C. the exceptionally attractive programme by well-known artists has been arranged for. Tea will be served.

R.V.C. MUSIC CLUB ELECTIONS

Lists for nominations for music club officers have been posted. The elections will take place at the annual meeting, Thursday March 12.

LOST

A Waterman's fountain pen, pink, between Arts Bldg., and R.V.C. Finder please return to Hyland or Bill Gentleman.

LOST

Looseleaf notebook. Three ring. Accountancy and Economics notes. Please return to the Arts Bldg.

LOST

"Differential and Integral Calculus" by Dr. Murray. Finder please leave with Bill Gentleman.

Church of the Messiah
UNITARIAN
Sherbrooke Street West and Simpson Street
Service at 11 a.m.
Rev. Lawrence Clare
Minister
SUBJECT:— IBSEN'S "BRAND": A Study in Idealism.
Students and all members of the University cordially invited.
All SEATS FREE

PRESBYTERIAN
THE CHURCH OF ST. ANDREW AND ST. PAUL
400 Dorchester Street West
(foot of McGill College Ave)
11.00 a.m.—Morning Service. Rev. George H. Donald, D.D. Subject: "The Resurrection of the Body."
7.30 p.m.—Evening Service. Rev. George H. Donald, D.D. Subject: "Judging by Appearances."
First Communicants are requested to see Dr. Donald at the close of either Service.
A Social Hour will be held in the Church Hall at the close of Evening Service. McGill Students will be cordially welcomed.

ST. JAMES UNITED CHURCH
277 ST. CATHERINE ST. WEST
Ministers:—Rev. G. Laughton, D.D. and Rev. T. A. Halpenny, B.A., D.D.
Director of R.E.—Rev. P. N. Caven, B.A., M.R.E.
SUNDAY, MARCH 25th.
11.00 a.m.—Dr. T. A. Halpenny, "Far Away Neighbors—Their Claims."
7.30 p.m.—Dr. G. Laughton, "Is Unbelief a Form of Insanity?"
Special Music by the Choir
Contralto Solo—Miss Lynne Elton.
Musical Prelude 7.15 p.m. Stanley Oliver, Director of Music.
WELCOME

THE SCRIPTURE TESTIMONY LEAGUE
Tonight — EVANGELISTIC SERVICE — 8 o'clock
will be held in the
Gospel Testimony Hall (cor. Sherbrooke and Union)
Speaker: Mr. C. S. Baggett
Everybody Welcome — No Collection

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
(United Church of Canada)
COR. OF DORCHESTER AND DRUMMOND STREETS.
Rev. Robert Hall, B.A., Associate Minister
PREACHER, REV. ALLEN A. STOCKDALE, D.D.
11.00 a.m.—Subject: Wasted Ointment.
Mark: 14:5
7.30 p.m.—Subject: The Luxury of Struggle.
The Choir of the Church will give a Recital on Monday evening, March 26th, at 8.30 o'clock, assisted by Mr. Porteous Jordan and Miss Harriet Prutsman. Collection.

EMMANUEL CHURCH
UNITED CHURCH OF CANADA — DRUMMOND STREET
Special Preacher, REV. T. SYKES, Eng.
SERVICES:—Morning at 11. Evening at 7.30.
ALL STUDENTS CORDIALLY INVITED.
Lay Associate, A. R. Grafton. Organist and Choirmaster, D. M. Herbert

ERSKINE CHURCH
United Church of Canada
Sherbrooke Street West, at the head of Crescent Street
Rev. E. Leslie Pidgeon, D.D., Minister
11.00 a.m.—LABOUR, LOVE AND RELIGION.
In the evening Dr. Pidgeon will continue his series on THE FIRST AGE OF CHRISTIANITY—Subject—"Proclaiming the Kingdom." The usual social hour will be held at the close.
All McGill Men and Women Cordially Welcome.

Oyez - Oyez - Oyez
STUDENTS
EAT, DRINK, AND BE MERRY
WHERE—at
KERHULU & ODIAU
WHEN—Every day for
Luncheon (60c) Dinner (75c)
WHY—Because there you have
FRENCH CUISINE A LA CARTE
TABLE d'HOTE
Food Service and Entertainment
Everything that can be desired.
PRIVATE HALL
(capacity 350 chairs)
To Let For Banquets, Receptions, Weddings
Kerhulu & Odiau LIMITÉE
364 - 366 St. Catherine St. W. LAnc. 1809

EATON'S
Some Rousing Specials in Men's Clothing

Men's Navy Blue Two Pant Suit
Of Fine Botany Serge
Early Special Saturday
$29.50
Blue serge bought in the piece, tailored to rigid specifications and cut in the latest style for Spring. This fine wool botany serge provides a rare opportunity to buy the Easter suit at a considerable saving. Coat is art silk lined and the bluff edged collar and lapels give the suit a smart appearance. Single and double breasted styles for men and young men, and special types for men who are short, stout, or short and stout. All with extra trousers and in sizes 34 to 46.



Eaton's—Second Floor, St. Catherine St.

1.30 SPECIAL
Men's Light Weight Waterproof Slickers,
$5.95
You're going to need these soon, and this is a very special price. Made in easy-fitting slip-on style with set-in sleeves and corduroy collar with strap. Light weight — well oiled and strictly waterproof. Yellow and green. Sizes 34 to 44.
Eaton's—Second Floor, St. Catherine St.



English Tailored Spring Top Coats
9 A.M. Special
$35.00
It is unusual to get a topcoat of this class at the beginning of the season at such a price. Tailored by Richard Austin of London, on typically smart lines. Cloths are Scotch tweeds and Donegals in snappy shades of grey and fawn—herringbones, overchecks and plain mixture weaves. Art silk shoulder and sleeve linings. Easy-fitting slip-on style with raglan or set-in sleeves. Sizes 34 to 44.
Eaton's—Second Floor, St. Catherine St.

THE T. EATON CO LIMITED
OF MONTREAL

Medical Men

The Bureau of Appointments has an opening for TWO MEDICAL MEN. This year's graduates would be suitable. Engagements to begin July 1st and end about Nov. 1st. Both doctors to act as medical officers on ships. One ship sailing from Montreal on voyage to Hudson Bay and the other sailing from Vancouver on voyage around Alaska. Travelling expenses paid and a salary of about $200.00 per month.

Apply immediately to Miss Heasley, McGill Union.

THE
TEA ROOM
"The Collegians' Social Centre"
WILL PROVIDE ENTERTAINMENT AS USUAL UNTIL THE END OF THE SESSION
LISTS OF ARTISTS WILL BE POSTED ON THE NOTICE BOARDS
NEXT WEEK'S ATTRACTIONS
MONDAY JOHN PRATT
TUESDAY
WEDNESDAY LAURIE KING
THURSDAY JAZZ TEA
FRIDAY